THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1825. Vol 3....No. 46

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons **PIG LEAD,**
19 bales ***BUFFALO ROBES,***
150 barrels old Monongahela
WHISKEY,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather:
Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,
And Bonnet Boards,
A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by
Ekin & Ledlie,
Corner of Market and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son. Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bel. Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, still pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels. &c made to order at the shortest notice
Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824.—tf

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets
ALSO ON GROUND RENT
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
BY WHOLESALE.
JOHN M'ELROY
HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufacture, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,
2000lbs Cotton Yarn,
From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices. May 20—tf.

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SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
May 13, 1825. tf.

Six Cents Reward!
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James Greer.
August 5, 1825.—3t*

To the Electors of Allegheny County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

SHERIFFALTY.
I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county,
AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.
William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

We are authorized to state, that Captain James R. Butler
Is a candidate for the Office of
SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.
May 27, 1825—te.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.
The undersigned assignees will attend at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment
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JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

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DRAPER AND TAILOR,
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Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
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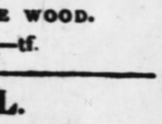

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.
ON HAND,
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS,
SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS,
Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Notice to our Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth day of August* next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause why we should not severally be discharged
Samuel Porter,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, *Laborer.*
James Hedger,
Of said city, *Laborer.*
Andrew Wilson,
Of said city, *Bricklayer.*
Joseph Coombs,
Of said city, *Blacksmith.*
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.eb

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.
THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.
Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA.
very superior.
IN STORE,

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms.

R. Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf
☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
The Constitution
OF THE
CO-OPERATING SOCIETY
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts.
July 29, 1825.

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,
SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
Henry Miller.
July 1—tf.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,
IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.
E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
June 29—tf.

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
ROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Segars.
Sixty Thousand good quality
AMERICAN SEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.
Bob Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y. H and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in the line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the West corner of the Diamond
Dec 31. 1824—tf.

COPPER AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
Howard & Rodgers,
Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Watters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

W. STEELE & CO.
(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,
Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—3t.

Gunpowder.
The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of
Best quality Rifle Powder,
WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise a general assortment of GROCERIES.
R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third Sts.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.
About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*
Consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ¼ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality:—Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.
Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.
CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.
HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a
Commission Merchant,
and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.
REFERENCES.
Menard & Valle, } *St. Genevieve.*
Col. J. B. Bossier, }
Wistar, Siter, & Price, *Philadelphia.*
H. Bonnet, *Pittsburgh.*
Clarke & Green, *Cincinnati.*
Jos. Barbaroux, *Louisville.*
J. Mager, *New-Orleans.*
Gen. B. Pratte, *St. Louis.*
Saml. & J P. Perry, } *Mine au Breton.*
Wm. M. & J. Perry, }
July 1, 1825. [Aug. 5—3mo]

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE
And Two Sets of HARNESS,
FOR SALE.
A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.
INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
July 22, 1825—tf.

BALANCE.
To Shipmen, Drovers, and others.
THE *HAY SCALES* are put in such complete order that the weight of any number of Oxen, Hogs, or Merchandise is so accurately ascertained that both buyer and seller may rely on its weight, to the smallest fraction. The charge for weiging a ton is 25 cents; between one ton and a half ton, 18¾ cents; less than half ton, 12½ cents.
Wm. Eichbaum, Sr.
Pittsburgh, July 15.—oc. *W. M.*

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."
☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.
December 10, 1824—eo1y.

VACCINE MATTER.
PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with
GENUINE VACCINE MATTER,
And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise; enclosing a three dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here.
If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of any charge.
J. Dimmitt,
Pittsburgh.
N. B.—*J. D.* having made Pittsburgh his permanent residence, respectfully invites those who wish to have themselves or their children vaccinated, to call on him at *Dr. Agnew's*, Second street.
July 1, 1825—3t*

R. & J. TOWN
INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.
August 5, 1825.—6t*

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No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
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Taylorsville, Bucks county,
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Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.
ON HAND,
A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON.
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Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August next*, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and shew cause why we should not severally be discharged

Samuel Porter,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, *Laborer.*
James Hedger,
Of said city, *Laborer.*
Andrew Wilson,
Of said city, *Bricklayer.*
Joseph Coombs,
Of said city, *Blacksmith.*
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley
It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.
Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA.
very superior.
IN STORE.
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No. 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail*, on pleasing terms
R. Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf

☞ Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
The Constitution
OF THE
CO-OPERATING SOCIETY
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Price 6¼ cts.
July 29, 1825.

FOR SALE,
Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
Henry Miller.
July 1—tf.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE
Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.
E. G. Nelson.
Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
June 29—tf.

R. L. KEEN & Co.
HAVE ON HAND
Dry Goods,
ROCERIES, GLASSWARE,
Queensware, Stationary,
And a few dozen of Thompson's
BEST QUALITY SICKLES;
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
CASH OR BARTER.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825.—tf.

Segars.
Sixty Thousand good quality
AMERICAN SEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
Duncan & Forsyth.
Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,
Y. H and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,
And a general assortment of all articles in the line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Alderman Lowrie's Office
Is in the West corner of the Diamond
Dec 31. 1824—tf.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
Howard & Rodgers,
Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,
Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.
Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

W. STEELE & CO.
(Successors to the late firm of "Steele & Co.")
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Offer for Sale, on liberal terms,
Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO.
Juniata IRON, assorted.
do. NAILS, do.
do NAIL, SPIKE, and DECK RODS.
SHOVELS, SPADES, AXES, and HOES.
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Conemaugh SALT.
WIRE SIFTERS, assorted.
DRAWING CHAINS.
Superior SPANISH SEGARS, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1825.—3t.

Gunpowder.
The subscriber offers for sale a quantity of
Best quality Rifle Powder,
WHICH will be disposed of low:—Likewise a general assortment of GROCERIES.
R. Bevan, Jr.
Wood, between Second and Third Sts.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
About 500 feet *MAHOGONY,*
Consisting of 2½, 1 inch, and ½ inch boards, and 400 feet VENEERS, all of good quality:::Also, a quantity of *Bird eye Maple Veneers*, of superior quality—all of which will be sold low for cash.
Pittsburgh, August 5—tf.

St. Genevieve Commercial Warehouse.
CHARLES GREGOIRE, Jr.

HAVING established a Warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi at St. Genevieve, offers his services to his friends and the public in general, as a
Commission Merchant,
and Warehouse Keeper. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor, by his particular attention to business, to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.
REFERENCES.

Menard & Valle, Col. J. B. Bossier,	*St. Genevieve.*
Wistar, Siter, & Price,	*Philadelphia.*
H. Bonnet,	*Pittsburgh.*
Clarke & Green,	*Cincinnati.*
Jos. Barbaroux,	*Louisville.*
J. Mager,	*New Orleans.*
Gen B. Pratte,	*St. Louis.*
Saml. & J. F. Perry, Wm. M. & J. Perry,	*Mine au Breton.*

July 1, 1825. [Aug. 5—3mo]

A TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE
And Two Sets of HARNESS,
FOR SALE.
A good Gig would be taken in Exchange.
INQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
July 22, 1825—tf.

BALANCE.
To Shipmen, Drovers, and others.

THE *HAY SCALES* are put in such complete order that the weight of any number of Oxen, Hogs, or Merchandise is so accurately ascertained that both buyer and seller may rely on its weight, to the smallest fraction. The charge for weiging a ton is 25 cents; between one ton and a half ton, 18¾ cents; less than half ton, 12½ cents.
Wm. Eichbaum, Sr.
Pittsburgh, July 15.—oc. *W. M.*

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."
☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.
December 10, 1824—eo1y

VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with
GENUINE VACCINE MATTER,
And directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated by addressing a letter to me through the medium of the Post Office, or otherwise; enclosing a three dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here.
If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of any charge.
J. Dimmitt,
Pittsburgh.
N. B.—*J. D.* having made Pittsburgh his permanent residence, respectfully invites those who wish to have themselves or their children vaccinated, to call on him at *Dr. Agnew's*, Second street.
July 1, 1825—3t*

R. & J. TOWN

INFORM those who are indebted to them, that their accounts are placed in the hands of THOMAS COOPER, Esq for collection, and request them to call and settle with him.
August 5, 1825.—6t*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHARD BUTLER.—*Continued.*

After an intricate negotiation, in which the [illegible]tration, judgment, and firmness of the American commissioners were eminently displayed, eventual and preliminary articles were signed on the 30th of November, 1782. The effect of this treaty was suspended until peace should be concluded between France and Great Britain. Great fears were entertained that the obstacles to a general pacification would not be removed. On the 24th of March, 1783, these fears were dispelled by a letter from the Marquis de Lafayette, announcing a general peace. Shortly after the army was disbanded, and Richard Butler retired to the pursuits of civil life, in Cumberland county.

On the 3d of March, 1784, the following resolution was adopted in Congress:—"*Resolved*, That to-morrow be assigned for electing five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians," in the northern and middle departments of the U. S.—and on the 4th of March, "Congress proceeded to the election of five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians, and the ballots being taken, Messrs. *George Rogers Clarke, Oliver Wolcott, Nathaniel Greene, Richard Butler*, and *Stephen Higginson*, were elected."

March 5, 1784.—"*Ordered*, that any three of them be competent to do the business of their commission."

On the 23d of October, 1784, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, who had been added to the commisaion, and many chiefs from the Six Nations, having met at Fort Stanwix, a speech was delivered by the commissioners. On the 23d of October, the treaty of Fort Stanwix was concluded. By this treaty, the Indian title to one-fourth part of the soil of Pennsylvania was extinguished, including the whole of the territory now forming the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Butler, Venango, and Jefferson, and a great portion of Bradford, Lycoming, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong Beaver, and all that portion of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny river.

In January, 1785, Richard Butler, Geo. Clarke, and Arthur Lee, held a treaty at Fort M'Intosh, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas.

In January, 1786, Richard Butler, GeorgeClarke, and Samuel H. Parsons, held a treaty, at the mouth of the Miami, with the Shawanese.

In the summer of 1789, he removed to Pittsburgh, from Cumberland county.

On the 12th of October, 1790, Richard Butler was elected to represent the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, for the term of four years, in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Stronger testimony of the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens could not be given, than was afforded by the ballot boxes on that day. Mifflin, and St. Clair were opposing candidates for the gubernatorial chair. In Allegheny county, Mifflin had 354 votes, and St. Clair 350, and Richard Butler had 625. In the session of 1790-1, he was an industrious and useful member.

The situation of our north-western frontier, exposed, by the defeat of Gen. Harmar, in October, 1790, to the almost unresisted incursions of the Indians, rendered it necessary to adopt some efficient mode of defence. Washington, aware that no defensive operation could be effectual, determined to commence active offensive measures. For this purpose, Major-General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio, was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces intended for this expedition, and the situation of second in command, with the rank of Major-General, was offered to Richard Butler. He immediately accepted the post of danger, resigned his seat in the Senate, and proceeded to join the army. On the 7th of September, 1791, the army moved from their camp at Fort Washington, and after erecting two intermediate posts, they arrived, on the 3d of November, 1791, at a commanding piece of ground, about fifteen miles south of the Miami villages. Here they encamped, and Gen. St. Clair determined to erect a small work for the protection of the baggage, and to await the arrival of Col. Hamtranck, with the first regiment, which had been detached in pursuit of a body of militia who had deserted. A full account of the melancholy affair of the 4th November, 1791, may be seen in Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 5, pages 329 to 335, from which the following extract is taken.

"The right wing under the command of general Butler formed the first line, and lay with a creek about twelve yards wide immediately in its front.—The left wing commanded by lieutenant colonel Drake, formed the second; and between the two lines, was an interval of about seventy yards. The right flank was supposed to be secured by the creek, by a steep bank, and by a small body of troops; the left was covered by a party of cavalry and by paquets. The militia crossed the creek, and advanced about a quarter of a mile in front, where they also encamped in two lines. On their approach a few Indians who had shown themselves on the opposite side of the creek, fled with precipitation.

"About half an hour before sunrise the next morning, (4th Nov.) just after the troops had been dismissed from the parade, an unexpected attack was made upon the militia, who fled in the utmost confusion, and rushing into camp through the first line of continental troops, which had been formed the instant the first gun was discharged, threw them too into disorder. Great and immediate exertions were made by officers, who had generally seen service, to restore order. But their endeavours were not entirely successful. The Indians pressed close upon the heels of the flying militia, and engaged general Butler with great intrepidity. The action instantly became extremely warm; and the fire of assailants, passing round both flanks of the first line, was in a few minutes poured with equal fury on the rear division of the American army. Its greatest weight was directed against the centre of each wing, where the artillery was posted; and the artillerists were mowed down in great numbers. Firing from the ground, and from the shelter which the woods afforded, the assailants were scarcely seen but when springing from one cover to another, in which manner they advanced close up to the American lines, and to the very mouths of the field pieces. They fought with the daring courage of men whose trade is war, and who are stimulated by all those passions which can impel the savage mind to vigorous exertions."

Gen. Butler had been unwell for several days previous as soon, however, as the alarm was given, he mounted his horse, and formed his men in time to receive the first desperate onset of the Indians.—Early in the action he received a shot in his right leg, but continued cheerfully encouraging his men. The loss of officers, who were selected by the concealed enemy, contributed to create confusion; and this, united to the yells of the Indians, and the cries of the wounded, produced a scene calculated to appal the stoutest hearts. Great exertions of gallantry were now required, and greater gallantry was never exhibited, than on this melancholy day. Among the brave, none were more conspicuous than Richard Butler: notwithstanding his wound, he continued to exert himself with much activity and effect, until he was struck from his horse by a shot in the breast.—Even yet his gallant spirit failed not, and his friends, judging from the cheerful manner in which he encouraged those around him, at first supposed he was not mortally wounded. He was a very fat man, and it was hoped the ball had not reached any vital part; but the previous state of his health, the extraordinary excitement of the occasion, the loss of blood from the first wound, and the severity, if not the mortal nature of the second, were combined in producing a fatal result, and rendered his removal extremely difficult, if not impossible. Being himself unwilling to encumber the flight, or hazard the lives of his friends, having had his pistols charged, handed his watch to a friend, with a request that he would deliver it to his wife, he directed them to consult their own safety, and prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. It appears from accounts, afterwards given by the Indians, that he discharged his pistols with fatal effect at those of the enemy who first approached him, and met his death with that cool and resolute courage, which won the admiration of the savages, while they exulted over the mangled corpse of their victim.

Thus fell the "*renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga*," the hero of Gloucester, Monmouth, Stonypoint, Greensprings, and York Town. Thus fell the man who had thrice contributed to penetrate the pride of Great Britain, by the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Johnson at Stonypoint, and Cornwallis at York Town.

General Butler and his friend Greene, were both blacksmiths by trade, were both induced by their enterprising and daring spirits to engage in the more hazardous pursuits of a military life, they were both gallant and able soldiers; both arrived to the rank of Major General, and both died in the prime of life: but here the parallel ceases—Greene died at home, in peace, a natural death—while Butler died in the wilderness, under the ball, the tomahawk, and scalping knife of the merciless Indians.

The following letter from Gen. Wayne to the widow of Richard Butler, will close this sketch:

"*Philadelphia, 2d March*, 1792.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I was honored with your pathetic letter of the 7th ultimo, and sincerely lament, and sympathise with you, in the death of *Major-General Butler*—in whom *you* have lost a tender and affectionate husband; *America*, an experienced, great, and gallant officer;—*but*, *I* have lost a *friend*—my brave, my trusty companion, in many a *trying scene*, and *well-fought field*.

No man knew him better—not only as an officer, but as a friend, and a patriot. His great and meritorious services, are engraven in indelible characters upon the hearts of a grateful people. Posterity will acknowledge his gallantry, worth, and virtue; for as he lived a life of honor—so he died, *gloriously*—in the defence of his country!

Permit these considerations, my dear madam, to operate as a sweet and healing balm to a wounded heart—and believe me to be, with sincere esteem,

Your most obedient and very humble serv't.

ANT'Y. WAYNE.

MRS. MARY BUTLER."

TOASTS,

Drunk at the Dinner given to De Witt Clinton, at Stewart's Hotel, in this city, on the 4th instant.

1. *Our Country.*—United in common interest, may it be united in common affection.
2. *Our geographical connexions.*—The energy of one mind has advanced them the work of a century.
3. *The Mechanic Arts.*—May their progress never be impeded, until they convert our country into one vast workshop.
4. *John Q. Adams, President of the U. S.*—Under his administration, we look for a full development of the resources of our country.
5. *John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania*—The friend of education and internal improvement.
6. *De Witt Clinton.*—He has won for his country brilliant victories over time and space. Well does he deserve the triumphal honors which justice and gratitude have decreed.

The kind reception with which I have been honored by the citizens of Pittsburgh, has marked, at once, their courtesy and hospitality, and secured my gratitude and respect. It is peculiarly flattering because it proceeds from a quarter which I have long been in the habit of holding in high estimation; and the gratification is enhanced, when I see among you characters whose merits are familiar to me, and whose names will descend with honor to future times.

This city may be justly considered as the peculiar seat of a most important department of productive industry. In whatever relates to manufactures, or to the agency of art in improving the productions of nature, and converting them to the use and accommodation of man, it stands in an unrivalled altitude. At the junction of the two important rivers that form the Ohio, and at the head of the vast and wide-spread regions which constitute the vallies of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers—abounding in the best coal, iron, and other valuable minerals, and surrounded by fertile and flourishing countries, with an access that may be rendered easy to the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, its capacity for more extended improvements can scarcely be too highly estimated, and your future operations can only be limited by that gigantic power that has given a new direction to the efforts of human industry.—Every step of my journey in the regions of the west, has confirmed my impressions of their great natural and available resources. The mountains which have hitherto opposed easy intercourse between Atlantic and Western America, have been avoided by artificial works, and there is reason to hope and believe that the navigable communications now in a train of investigation, will be successfully carried into effect. The certain results will be, a most intimate identification of interest, and a close alliance of friendship between the east and the west, which will inevitably prostrate all geographical prejudices, and destroy the force of dangerous antipathies, that might spring up in other directions.

Providence has implanted in the human race a love of country, which is cherished in our earliest sensibilities, and which is strengthened in our progress through life. Even the inhabitant of the dreary desert and the sterile mountain feels the force of these sentiments, and in the midst of privations and dangers, never loses sight of its ascendency. How much more powerful, efficacious, and beneficial must it be, when your lot is cast in a productive land, where the ingenuity of art unites with the benevolence of nature, to promote our prosperity, and where the accommodations and refinements of life co-operate in the production of happiness. In appreciating the connexion between those views and your positions, I cannot refrain from offering to you my sincere and heartfelt congratulations, and also, my humble supplications to the Source of all good, that your meritorious exertions may be crowned with complete success, and bear you triumphantly over all impediments. Under the influence of these sentiments, so imperfectly and faintly communicated, I beg leave to propose the following toast:—

The City of Pittsburgh—The unrivalled domicil of manufacturing skill and ingenuity, and a grand emporium of internal commerce.

7. *The State of New-York.*—She has demonstrated that sometimes enterprise is prudence—expense economy, and when incurred for public works even a public debt, a public blessing.
8. *The State of Pennsylvania*—May her public spirit flow in one great channel unobstructed by local prejudices or mistaken interests.
9. *The Convention in Session*—May they catch the genuis of the Master Spirit auspiciously present within our borders.
10. *The Ohio Canal.*—May its revenue realize the prediction of him who applied the first spade.
11. *The Chesapeak and Ohio Canal.*—May no erroneous policy prevent our acceptance of the proffered boon.
12. *The Delaware and Raritan Canal.*—May a liberal modification of our laws enable a sister state to avail herself of the advantages of nature.—The torch loses nothing of its brilliancy by imparting its light to another.
13. *Public Spirit.*—Its reward the gratitude of the Republic.
14. *The trade of the West.*—An object worthy the liberal ambition of enterprising states.
15. *Stone Coal and Steam.*—The combination of Nature and Art, displaying the triumph of ingenuity and the boundless wealth of industry.
16. *Our Lakes.*—Their waters will fertilize the states whose skill and spirit will appropriate them.
17. "*The Great System of Internal Navigation.* The adamantine chain that will bind the Union together in the most intimate connexion of interest and communication."

VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. John C. Wright.—Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, now connected by Turnpike roads; Canal Navigation will soon unite them in feeling and interest.

By the Hon. Judge Tappan.—The Mechanic Arts in this their favorite seat. May their prosperity and reward be worthy the nation they enrich and adorn.

By Col. Jones, of New-York.—Pittsburgh, a splendid example for the manufacturing cities of the West.

By the Hon. Wm. Wilkins.—The commerce of the Lakes—No monopoly, since New-York.

From the Gazelle.

The Grand Master of the state of New-York, His Excellency *Governor Clinton*, having accepted the invitation of his Masonic Brethern of this city, to partake of a supper to be given by them at Denniston's Hotel; a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the Ancient Fraternity united in this demonstration of their respect and admiration of a man who adorns the *order, the country*, and *the human race*. Deputy Grand Master, *M. M. Murray*, seted as President; and Worshipful Master, *Thomas Baird*, Vice-President. A very excellent and sumptuous entertainment was prepared by Mr. Denniston. After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk accompanied by the enthusiastic applause of all present.

1. The cause of Masonry throughout the world.
2. Internal Improvement—the noblest object of the *level* and *square*.
3. The state of New-York—The van of the Union, leading it to honor, glory, and power.
4. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
5. Ohio—The junior Deacon has commenced the opening of the Lodge in the West.
6. Pennsylvania—She has been taught the necessity of a new mode of working.
7. Our bright and honored Guest—We hail him as a brother Mason, and fellow citizen, distinguished alike for masonic and civil excellence.
8. The memory of Washington—the example and boast of our order.
9. The Allegheny Mountains—May the *hammer* and the *trowel* form a channel for their waters to connect the rising with the setting sun.
10. The ancient works of Europe—May they be rebuilt with the *cement* of civil and religious freedom.
11. The artificial connexions of the United States—They will form lasting *monuments* of operative masonry.
12. The first eastern state who offers us the right hand of fellowship under the *arch* of Improvement.
13. Our Country. The Great Architect of nature has furnished us with the materials—Shall we refuse to construct the *edifice* of prosperity and happiness?

VOLUNTEERS.

By Brother Mountain. *The Grand Master of the State of Tennessee*—The enlightened Mason, the intrepid soldier, the incorruptible patriot, and the honest man—Andrew Jackson.

By Brother Jas. S. Stevenson. *Good old Pennsylvania.*—May her native and adopted sons, in their compliments to a sister state, not forget, that in patriotism, honor, and substantial improvement, Pennsylvania is equal to any; surpassed by none.

FROM HAYTI.

Mr. Robert Grierson, of this city, in communicating to us, for publication, the following letter from Hayti, observes, "I was acquainted with Lemuel Wilson. He was a sober, industrious colored man, whose word may be relied on."

Samana, Hayti, May 8th, 1825.

"SIR,—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I arrived in the land of Hayti safe, and am well. I like the country very well. I have got nine acres of good rich land. The country near the coast is mountainous, but it is a beautiful country, and I suppose will become a plentiful one in a few years. I see every prospect of living well here. We can raise from three to four crops a year. Sir, I hope you will not forget to inform all my colored friends, that I invite them to come. Such as are industrious men and women, may, I can assure them, through diligence, become respectable persons. I beg you to inquire for Rachel Johnson, my daughter-in-law, and let her know that her mother is well, and desires her love to her, and tell her that if she should take a notion to come, she may come to Samana. I hope you will tell all my friends not to fear to come. It may be they will not come, on the account of being made soldiers; but the government have a plenty of men to send to the army. I am, sir, your humble servant,

LEMUEL WILSON."

Manufacturing Interest.—An idea of the relative importance of this branch of industry in this country may be gathered from the following facts. The whole number of people in the U. States, by the last census, is 9,629,000. Of this number, it is stated that 2,065,000 are engaged in Agriculture, 349,000 in Manufactures, and 72,000 in Commerce. These numbers, all added together, make 2,486,000 a little more than one fourth part of the whole 9,629,000. From hence it appears, that it is only the actual laboring or efficient persons, in each of those classes which have been enumerated. Add to these the men, women, and children, not included in this estimate there will be found to be in the agricultural class, say, 8,000,000; in the commercial, say, 200,000; and say, 1,300,000 in the manufacturing class. Of the three great interests of the community then, manufactures rank the 2nd. If it also be a fact that "the labor of a nation is the wealth of a nation," and that the flourishing condition of a country may be estimated by the quantity of its unemployed labor, being an inverse ratio to that quantity, then is it not obvious that the encouragements held out to the manufacturing interest to absorb the waste surplus of unemployed labor, is directly promoting the prosperity of the country. To agricultural and commercial pursuits, already fully occupied, it is impossible for government, in the nature of things, to offer such additional encouragements or protections, as shall occasion those interests to absorb any considerable quantity more of the labour of the country than they now employ. But this protection extended to manufactures will inevitably have that effect, and bring into efficient operation a vast quantity of labor and enterprise, which must unavoidably be excluded from the other interests, and become totally unproductive but for this branch of industry. The inference from this simple view of the case is irresistible, that the prosperity of the nation is inseparably connected with the pretection and advancement of the manufacturing interest.

Providence Journal.

From the Yates Republican, July 12.

A proud day for the State of New-York.—On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water-immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to New-York. The short space of 8 years and 2 months only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for a world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before, an uninterrupted artificial navigation, (including the Champlain Canal,) of 414 miles, and this too through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rock. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies, of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789, which sum it has been enabled to raise on very advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which, a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects.—Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed; far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of $10,000 annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teemings productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands, to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusing of learning. We have constructed a state prison on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched in various ways and by various means, every section of the state. In fact, what have we not done, in the march of improvement? Yet while fields oppressed by reason of the expenditures have been incurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended remains again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished? By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

The Creeks. A letter from Gen. *Gaines* to Gov. *Troup*, shows the result of his conferences with the Creeks. The Chiefs of both parties have agreed to an adjustment of all differences; to remain at peace with each other; and not to disturb any citizen of the United States. Gen. Gaines expresses it as his opinion that an attempt now to survey the Creek lands would be a positive violation of the treaty, and repeats to Gov. Troup the request made by the General Government, that the contemplated survey may be abandoned for the present. Whether the Governor, since the investigation, feels more inclined to pursue this just and wise course than he did when requested to do so by the President; or whether he is still determined to proceed, at all hazards, and take possession of the territory the Georgia papers do not inform us. We do not, however, think it probable that, under existing circumstances, he will deem it prudent to proceed. If any portion of the Creek nation did (as has been represented) agree to the survey, the number must have been so small, compared with the whole nation, that it could not have been considered an act of the nation: for Gen Gaines, speaking of the party opposed to the measure, says:

"The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the Chiefs, Head-men, and Warriors of the Nation; among whom I recognised many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and, I think, they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be."

The arrangement made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians must, we think, meet with the approbation of the country: and has, we trust, prevented a war, which, if once begun, would probably have been viewed as a war of extermination by one of the parties to it. Every pretext for war, at present, is removed; and Gen. Gaines has informed the Governor of Georgia that there is no occasion for calling out any of the militia of that State.

Nat. Jour.

CANAL CONVENTION.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Proceedings of the Canal Convention.

Thursday, August 4, 1825.

The members of the Convention assembled at the Capitol, at Harrisburgh—which had been appropriated for the purpose, by the resolution of the last House of Representatives.

Mr. Carey moved that Joseph Lawrence, of Washington county, be appointed chairman of the meeting: which was agreed to.

Mr George B. Porter remarked, that he saw the very able clerk and assistant clerk, of the house of representatives, present, and he would move their appointment as Secretaries.—The motion was agreed to: and Francis R. Shunk and Nathaniel P. Hobart accordingly took their seats as Secretaries.

The Chairman of the meeting called over the list of counties; the delegates presented their credentials,—which were read by the Secretaries; when the names of the delegates were called, and the following answered.

DELEGATES.

Adams. John Dickson, Samuel Sloan.
Allegheny. Joseph Patterson, M. B. Lowrie, Harmer Denny, F. Pentland.
Armstrong. Thomas Blair, Eben S. Kelly.
Bedford. John Tod, James M. Russell.
Berks. Lewis Reese, Isaac Heister, Nathaniel P. Hobart, Peter Eckert.
Bradford County—Edward Herrick
Bucks. Samuel D. Ingham, John W. Wynkoop, Mathias Morris, James Worth, Henry Chapman, Wm Carr.
Butler. John Gilmore, John Bredin.
Cambria. Moses Canan.
Centre & Clearfield. Thomas Burnside, Francis W. Rawle.
Chester. David Townsend, Joshua Hunt, Joshua Evans, Joseph Sharp.
Columbia. Daniel Montgomery, Christian Brobst, John M'Reynolds.
Crawford. John B. Wallace, Arthur Cullum
Cumberland. Henry Vethake, Jacob Alter, Robert M'Coy.
Dauphin. Wm. Lauman, John Forster, Silas Marsh.
Delaware. George G. Leiper, Thomas Smith.
Erie Thomas H. Sill, Giles Sanford.
Fayette. James Todd, Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy.
Franklin. T. Hartley Crawford, Robert Smith, George Chambers.
Greene. Robert Whitehill, Wm. S. Harvey.
Huntingdon, John Scott, John Blair.
Lancaster. James Buchanan, George B. Porter, Jacob Peelor, Hugh M'Cullough, Robert W. Houston.
Lebanon N. H. Loring, Joseph Barnett.
Lehigh.—Henry King, Stephen Balliet, Jonas Rodrock.
Lycomming. Andrew D. Hepburn, Robert M'Clure.
Luzerne. Jacob Cist, Nathan Beach.
Mercer.—T S Cunningham
Mifflin David W Huling David Crawford.
Montgomery Levi Pawling, Philips S Markley, Thomas Baird, Jacob Dewees
Northampton James M Porter, Wm. Brodhead, M R Buttz.
Northumberland. Lewis Dewart, Wm. Tweed
Philadelphia, city. John Sergeant, William J Duane, Charles J Ingersoll, Mathew Carey William Lehman, Manuel Eyre
County Jacob Holgate, James A. Mahany Joel B. Sutherland, G W Riter, Samuel Breck, James Ronaldson, Samuel Humphreys
Pike John Conibaugh
Potter and M'Kean Jonathan Colegrove
Schuylkill Thomas S Ridgeway
Somerset John Gebhart, Abraham Morrison.
Susquehanna Jabez Hyde jr.
Tioga Uriah Spencer
Venango Alexander M'Calmont
Warren Archibald Tanner
Washington Alexander Reed, Joseph Lawrence, Thomas H Baird, Thomas M'Giffin, Joseph Ritner
Westmoreland John Young, James Clark, Andrew Boggs
Union George Kremer, James Merrill, Ner Middleswarth
York Charles A Barnitz, William Diven, Philip Smyser.

Mr. Lawrence was then chosen President of the Convention, and Messrs. Hobart and Shunk Secretaries.

Mr. Sergeant rose to move, that a committee be appointed, to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the convention. In offering this motion, Mr. S. vindicated the conduct of the authorities and people of this state, with regard to enterprise and liberality in internal improvements. In no state in the Union had more been done, measuring by the amount of exertion and expenditure, than this. Go where you will, said Mr. S. you hear of nothing but the enterprise of New-York, while what has been done, and is doing, in Pennsylvania, is altogether disregarded. Even the work in which one of our young sisters, Ohio, had recently embarked, seemed to have given the appearance of diminutiveness to the exertions of Pennsylvania. While, however, it was susceptible of demonstration that no state in the Union had done more, it was exqually demonstrable that the state possessed greater means of doing. Our resources, in the mineral kingdom especially, in our mines of iron and coal, far exceed those of any other state. Our agricultural products were surpassingly abundant. But we could not enjoy the full benefit of our resources, on account of the cost of transportation. Many gentlemen in the convention had seen the New-York canal, and were acquainted with its operation upon the prosperity of that state. Any one might see the same thing, on a small scale, in the canals between this place and Philadelphia. The cost of transportation from Philadelphia to Pottsville, upon the Schuylkill canal, was five dollars per ton: the distance 110 miles. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was 300 miles, and thirty dollars a ton was the cost of transportation. Conveyance by wagons had scarcely ever been so low as at present, and it was believed to be a losing business to those engaged in it. On the contrary, when the Schuylkill canal should be fully completed, when the delays, occasioned by accidents to which works of this kind were liable when first put in operation, should no longer occur, there was no doubt that the cost of conveyance would be still further reduced.

It was, Mr. S. said, fixed and determined beyond contradiction or doubt, that the carriage from the west to the east, and from the east to the west, will be by navigation. Conveyance by a turnpike road is not equal to conveyance by a canal, either in respect to expedition or cheapness. It was, therefore, perfectly conclusive, that Pennsylvania would be cut off from this carrying trade, unless she embraced the opportunity of putting forth the means in her possession, to connect her eastern and western waters by a canal.

Mr. S. said, this state was not jealous of the other states, or of the national government. True, however, it was, that it was of infinite consequence that the great states should cultivate their resources in proportion to their means, in order to preserve their relative standing with the Union. And if it was believed that an Union of the States was preferable to a consolidated government, then Pennsylvania owed it to the Union and to herself to cultivate her resources. As an earnest of the disposition of the citizens to do this, Mr. S. adverted to the fact of every part of the State being represented in this convention, by gentlemen who had left their homes and their business, and come here at great expense and inconvenience, to deliberate upon the measures best adapted to the cultivation of our means.

In contemplating this subject, Mr. S. said, there was usually a most unaccountable dread of mountains, as if the God of nature had intended to place a barrier against communication between the east and the west. But if the waters of the east and west were not connected, the mountains that separated them abounded in the materials of coal and iron, with which man could overcome all obstacles.

With respect to the object in view with those who originated this convention, it was, Mr. S. said, in order to promote one grand line of water communication from east to west. They now had the Schuylkill Canal; the Union Canal was far advanced towards completion, and when finished there would be a water communication from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna. What route was to be pursued to connect the Susquehanna with the western waters, it was unnecessary now to know or inquire. The work proposed, in the abstract, was, a line of water communication from east to west, to be undertaken at the expense of the state. The benefit of this work would be immediately felt over the whole State, and from this parent stock, branches would be sent forth in every direction. If the work was to be undertaken, this was manifestly the only mode. It was better far, first to make a main channel of communication, and afterwards to extend its branches, than to commence a number of small works, and at the outset distract our efforts and dissipate our means.

Pennsylvania, Mr. Sergeant said, was better able, than any State of the Union to undertake a work of this kind. The value of the present products, and of those that were now measurably valueless, were immense and ought to incite her to it. He did not know how it came to be supposed, that our citizens would not be willing to bear the burden of the work. They have always contributed cheerfully, where they approved of the object to which it was to be applied. They approved of the late war, and certainly no backwardness was manifested in paying their proportion of the expense incurred.—Here Mr. S. brought into view the amount of internal duties and direct tax paid by this state, to wit.

In 1814	$1,064,055 32
1815	2,110,978 74
1816	1,786,841 23
	$4,961,875 29

Thus it appeared that near five millions had been paid to the national government, in less than four years; and we were at the same time appropriating funds to the improvement of our own state. In truth Pennsylvania was richer in the products of the soil, and the improvements of her individual citizens than any other state. The valuation of her lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, in 1815, amounted to $346,633,889—the highest in the Union.

Mr. S. then proceeded to show the amount of appropriation, by this state, to internal improvement—Beginning with the act of 21st of March, 1808, which appropriated about $190,000 and ending in 1822, a period of fourteen years, there was subscribed to

TURNPIKE ROADS.		
By individuals	$4,158,347	
the State	1,861,542	
Expended besides	381,585	
		6,401,474
BRIDGES.		
By individuals	1,629,200	
the State	382,000	
Expended besides	40,595	
		2,051,795
NAVIGATION.		
By individuals	1,416,510	
the State	130,000	
Add for Schuylkill navigation	1,000,000	
Lehigh do.	350,000	
		2,896,510
		$11,349,779
PENITENTIARIES.		
Allegheny	120,000	
Philadelphia	180,000	
		300,000
Contribution for war		5,000,000
		$16,649,779

If local improvements were added, the amount would be greatly increased, as for the Philadelphia water works alone, within this period, there had been an expenditure of 450,000 dollars.

Should it be asked, said Mr. S., how such an expenditure was borne? the reply is in the facts, 1, That the money was expended in the country, and was continually circulating. 2, It was employed in creating capital. 3, If it produced no direct income, there was still an addition to the general wealth: such, for instance, as in country bridges.

It appeared, then, that the State had appropriated, from 1808 to 1822,

For Turnpike Roads	$1,861,542
Bridges	382,000
Navigation	130,000
	2,373,542

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1825.

BIOGRAPHY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHARD BUTLER.—*Continued.*

After an intricate negotiation, in which the penetration, judgment, and firmness of the American commissioners were eminently displayed, eventual and preliminary articles were signed on the 30th of November, 1782. The effect of this treaty was suspended until peace should be concluded between France and Great Britain. Great fears were entertained that the obstacles to a general pacification would not be removed. On the 24th of March, 1785, these fears were dispelled by a letter from the Marquis de Lafayette, announcing a general peace. Shortly after the army was disbanded, and Richard Butler retired to the pursuits of civil life, in Cumberland county.

On the 3d of March, 1784, the following resolution was adopted in Congress:—"*Resolved*, That to-morrow be assigned for electing five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians," in the northern and middle departments of the U. S.—and on the 4th of March, "Congress proceeded to the election of five commissioners to negotiate with the Indians, and the ballots being taken, Messrs. *George Rogers Clarke, Oliver Wolcott, Nathaniel Greene, Richard Butler*, and *Stephen Higginson*, were elected."

March 5, 1784.—"*Ordered*, that any three of them be competent to do the business of their commission."

On the 23d of October, 1784, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, who had been added to the commission, and many chiefs from the Six Nations, having met at Fort Stanwix, a speech was delivered by the commissioners. On the 23d of October, the treaty of Fort Stanwix was concluded. By this treaty, the Indian title to one-fourth part of the soil of Pennsylvania was extinguished, including the whole of the territory now forming the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Warren, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Butler, Venango, and Jefferson, and a great portion of Bradford, Lycoming, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong Beaver, and all that portion of Allegheny county north of the Allegheny river.

In January, 1785, Richard Butler, Geo. Clarke, and Arthur Lee, held a treaty at Fort M'Intosh, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas.

In January, 1786, Richard Butler, GeorgeClarke, and Samuel H. Parsons, held a treaty, at the mouth of the Miami, with the Shawanese.

In the summer of 1789, he removed to Pittsburgh, from Cumberland county.

On the 12th of October, 1790, Richard Butler was elected to represent the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, for the term of four years, in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Stronger testimony of the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens could not be given, than was afforded by the ballot boxes on that day. Mifflin, and St. Clair were opposing candidates for the gubernatorial chair. In Allegheny county, Mifflin had 354 votes, and St. Clair 350, and Richard Butler had 625. In the session of 1790–1, he was an industrious and useful member.

The situation of our north-western frontier, exposed, by the defeat of Gen. Harmar, in October, 1790, to the almost unresisted incursions of the Indians, rendered it necessary to adopt some efficient mode of defence. Washington, aware that no defensive operation could be effectual, determined to commence active offensive measures. For this purpose, Major-General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio, was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces intended for this expedition, and the situation of second in command, with the rank of Major-General, was offered to Richard Butler. He immediately accepted the post of danger, resigned his seat in the Senate, and proceeded to join the army. On the 7th of September, 1791, the army moved from their camp at Fort Washington, and after erecting two intermediate posts, they arrived, on the 3d of November, 1791, at a commanding piece of ground, about fifteen miles south of the Miami villages. Here they encamped, and Gen. St. Clair determined to erect a small work for the protection of the baggage, and to await the arrival of Col. Hamtranck, with the first regiment, which had been detached in pursuit of a body of militia who had deserted. A full account of the melancholy affair of the 4th November, 1791, may be seen in Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 5, pages 329 to 335, from which the following extract is taken.

"The right wing under the command of general Butler formed the first line, and lay with a creek about twelve yards wide immediately in its front.—The left wing commanded by lieutenant colonel Drake, formed the second; and between the two lines, was an interval of about seventy yards. The right flank was supposed to be secured by the creek, by a steep bank, and by a small body of troops; the left was covered by a party of cavalry and by piquets. The militia crossed the creek, and advanced about a quarter of a mile in front, where they also encamped in two lines. On their approach a few Indians who had shown themselves on the opposite side of the creek, fled with precipitation.

"About half an hour before sunrise the next morning, (4th Nov.) just after the troops had been dismissed from the parade, an unexpected attack was made upon the militia, who fled in the utmost confusion, and rushing into camp through the first line of continental troops, which had been formed the instant the first gun was discharged, threw them too into disorder. Great and immediate exertions were made by officers, who had generally seen service, to restore order. But their endeavours were not entirely successful. The Indians pressed close upon the heels of the flying militia, and engaged general Butler with great intrepidity. The action instantly became extremely warm; and the fire of assailants, passing round both flanks of the first line, was in a few minutes poured with equal fury on the rear division of the American army. Its greatest weight was directed against the centre of each wing, where the artillery was posted; and the artillerists were mowed down in great numbers. Firing from the ground, and from the shelter which the woods afforded, the assailants were scarcely seen but when springing from one cover to another, in which manner they advanced close up to the American lines, and to the very mouths of the field pieces. They fought with the daring courage of men whose trade is war, and who are stimulated by all those passions which can impel the savage mind to vigorous exertions."

Gen. Butler had been unwell for several days previous: as soon, however, as the alarm was given, he mounted his horse, and formed his men in time to receive the first desperate onset of the Indians.—Early in the action he received a shot in his right leg, but continued cheerfully encouraging his men. The loss of officers, who were selected by the concealed enemy, contributed to create confusion; and this, united to the yells of the Indians, and the cries of the wounded, produced a scene calculated to appal the stoutest hearts. Great exertions of gallantry were now required, and greater gallantry was never exhibited, than on this melancholy day. Among the brave, none were more conspicuous than Richard Butler: notwithstanding his wound, he continued to exert himself with much activity and effect, until he was struck from his horse by a shot in the breast.—Even yet his gallant spirit failed not, and his friends, judging from the cheerful manner in which he encouraged those around him, at first supposed he was not mortally wounded. He was a very fat man, and it was hoped the ball had not reached any vital part; but the previous state of his health, the extraordinary excitement of the occasion, the loss of blood from the first wound, and the severity, if not the mortal nature of the second, were combined in producing a fatal result, and rendered his removal extremely difficult, if not impossible. Being himself unwilling to encumber the flight, or hazard the lives of his friends, having had his pistols charged, handed his watch to a friend, with a request that he would deliver it to his wife, he directed them to consult their own safety, and prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. It appears from accounts, afterwards given by the Indians, that he discharged his pistols with fatal effect at those of the enemy who first approached him, and met his death with that cool and resolute courage, which won the admiration of the savages, while they exulted over the mangled corpse of their victim.

Thus fell the "*renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga*," the hero of Gloucester, Monmouth, Stonypoint, Greensprings, and York Town. Thus fell the man who had thrice contributed to prostrate the pride of Great Britain, by the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Johnson at Stonypoint, and Cornwallis at York Town.

General Butler and his friend Greene, were both blacksmiths by trade, were both induced by their enterprising and daring spirits to engage in the more hazardous pursuits of a military life, they were both gallant and able soldiers; both arrived to the rank of Major General, and both died in the prime of life: but here the parallel ceases—Greene died at home, in peace, a natural death—while Butler died in the wilderness, under the ball, the tomahawk, and scalping knife of the merciless Indians.

The following letter from Gen. Wayne to the widow of Richard Butler, will close this sketch:

"*Philadelphia, 2d March*, 1792.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I was honored with your pathetic letter of the 7th ultimo, and sincerely lament, and sympathise with you, in the death of *Major-General Butler*—in whom *you* have lost a tender and affectionate husband; *America*, an experienced, great, and gallant officer;—*but, I* have lost a *friend*—my brave, my trusty companion, in many a *trying scene*, and *well-fought field*.

No man knew him better—not only as an officer, but as a friend, and a patriot. His great and meritorious services, are engraven in indelible characters upon the hearts of a grateful people. Posterity will acknowledge his gallantry, worth, and virtue; for as he lived a life of honor—so he died, *gloriously*—in the defence of his country!

Permit these considerations, my dear madam, to operate as a sweet and healing balm to a wounded heart—and believe me to be, with sincere esteem,

Your most obedient and very humble serv't.

ANT'Y. WAYNE.

MRS. MARY BUTLER."

TOASTS,

Drunk at the Dinner given to De Witt Clinton, at Stewart's Hotel, in this city, on the 4th instant.

1. *Our Country.*—United in common interest, may it be united in common affection.

2. *Our geographical connexions.*—The energy of one mind has advanced them the work of a century.

3. *The Mechanic Arts.*—May their progress never be impeded, until they convert our country into one vast workshop.

4. *John Q. Adams, President of the U. S.*—Under his administration, we look for a full development of the resources of our country.

5. *John Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania*—The friend of education and internal improvement.

6. *De Witt Clinton.*—He has won for his country brilliant victories over time and space. Well does he deserve the triumphal honors which justice and gratitude have decreed.

The kind reception with which I have been honored by the citizens of Pittsburgh, has marked, at once, their courtesy and hospitality, and secured my gratitude and respect. It is peculiarly flattering because it proceeds from a quarter which I have long been in the habit of holding in high estimation; and the gratification is enhanced, when I see among you characters whose merits are familiar to me, and whose names will descend with honor to future times.

This city may be justly considered as the peculiar seat of a most important department of productive industry. In whatever relates to manufactures, or to the agency of art in improving the productions of nature, and converting them to the use and accommodation of man, it stands in an unrivalled altitude. At the junction of the two important rivers that form the Ohio, and at the head of the vast and widespread regions which constitute the vallies of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers—abounding the best coal, iron, and other valuable minerals, and surrounded by fertile and flourishing countries, with an access that may be rendered easy to the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, its capacity for more extended improvements can scarcely be too highly estimated, and your future operations can only be limited by that gigantic power that has given a new direction to the efforts of human industry.—Every step of my journey in the regions of the west, has confirmed my impressions of their great natural and available resources. The mountains which have hitherto opposed easy intercourse between Atlantic and Western America, have been avoided by artificial works, and there is reason to hope and believe that the navigable communications now in a train of investigation, will be successfully carried into effect. The certain results will be, a most intimate identification of interest, and a close alliance of friendship between the east and the west, which will inevitably prostrate all geographical prejudices, and destroy the force of dangerous antipathies, that might spring up in other directions.

Providence has implanted in the human race a love of country, which is cherished in our earliest sensibilities, and which is strengthened in our progress through life. Even the inhabitant of the dreary desert and the sterile mountain feels the force of these sentiments, and in the midst of privations and dangers, never loses sight of its ascendency. How much more powerful, efficacious, and beneficial must it be, when your lot is cast in a productive land, where the ingenuity of art unites with the benevolence of nature, to promote our prosperity, and where the accommodations and refinements of life co-operate in the production of happiness. In appreciating the connexion between those views and your positions, I cannot refrain from offering to you my sincere and heartfelt congratulations, and also, my humble supplications to the Source of all good, that your meritorious exertions may be crowned with complete success, and bear you triumphantly over all impediments. Under the influence of these sentiments, so imperfectly and faintly communicated, I beg leave to propose the following toast:—

The City of Pittsburgh—The unrivalled domicil of manufacturing skill and ingenuity, and a grand emporium of internal commerce.

7. *The State of New-York.*—She has demonstrated that sometimes enterprise is prudence—expense economy, and when incurred for public works even a public debt, a public blessing.

8. *The State of Pennsylvania*—May her public spirit flow in one great channel unobstructed by local prejudices or mistaken interests.

9. *The Convention in Session*—May they catch the genuis of the Master Spirit auspiciously present within our borders.

10. *The Ohio Canal.*—May its revenue realize the prediction of him who applied the first spade.

11. *The Chesapeak and Ohio Canal.*—May no erroneous policy prevent our acceptance of the proffered boon.

12. *The Delaware and Raritan Canal.*—May a liberal modification of our laws enable a sister state to avail herself of the advantages of nature.—The torch loses nothing of its brilliancy by imparting its light to another.

13. *Public Spirit.*—Its reward the gratitude of the Republic.

14. *The trade of the West.*—An object worthy the liberal ambition of enterprising states.

15. *Stone Coal and Steam.*—The combination of Nature and Art, displaying the triumph of ingenuity and the boundless wealth of industry.

16. *Our Lakes.*—Their waters will fertilize the states whose skill and spirit will appropriate them.

17. "*The Great System of Internal Navigation.* The adamantine chain that will bind the Union together in the most intimate connexion of interest and communication."

VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. John C. Wright.—Western and Eastern Pennsylvania, now connected by Turnpike roads; Canal Navigation will soon unite them in feeling and interest.

By the Hon. Judge Tappan.—The Mechanic Arts in this their favorite seat. May their prosperity and reward be worthy the nation they enrich and adorn.

By Col. Jones, of New-York.—Pittsburgh, a splendid example for the manufacturing cities of the West.

By the Hon. Wm. Wilkins.—The commerce of the Lakes—No monopoly, sister New-York.

For the Gazelle.

The Grand Master of the state of New-York, His Excellency Governor *Clinton*, having accepted the invitation of his Masonic Brethern of this city, to partake of a supper to be given by them at Denniston's Hotel; a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the Ancient Fraternity united in this demonstration of their respect and admiration of a man who adorns the *order, the country*, and *the human race*. Deputy Grand Master, *M. M. Murray*, acted as President; and Worshipful Master, *Thomas Baird*, Vice-President. A very excellent and sumptuous entertainment was prepared by Mr. Denniston. After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk accompanied by the enthusiastic applause of all present.

1. The cause of Masonry throughout the world.
2. Internal Improvement—the noblest object of the *level* and *square*.
3. The state of New-York—The van of the Union, leading it to honor, glory, and power.
4. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
5. Ohio—The junior Deacon has commenced the opening of the Lodge in the West.
6. Pennsylvania—She has been taught the necessity of a new mode of working.
7. Our bright and honored Guest—We hail him as a brother Mason, and fellow citizen, distinguished alike for masonic and civil excellence.
8. The memory of Washington—the example and boast of our order.
9. The Allegheny Mountains—May the *hammer* and the *trowel* form a channel for their waters to connect the rising with the setting sun.
10. The ancient works of Europe—May they be rebuilt with the *cement* of civil and religious freedom.
11. The artificial connexions of the United States—They will form lasting *monuments* of operative masonry.
12. The first eastern state who offers us the right hand of fellowship under the *arch* of Improvement.
13. Our Country. The Great Architect of nature has furnished us with the materials—Shall we refuse to construct the *edifice* of prosperity and happiness?

VOLUNTEERS.

By Brother Mountain. *The Grand Master of the State of Tennessee*—The enlightened Mason, the intrepid soldier, the incorruptible patriot, and the honest man—Andrew Jackson.

By Brother Jas. S. Stevenson. *Good old Pennsylvania.*—May her native and adopted sons, in their compliments to a sister state, not forget, that in patriotism, honor, and substantial improvement, Pennsylvania is equal to any; surpassed by none.

FROM HAYTI.

Mr. Robert Grierson, of this city, in communicating to us, for publication, the following letter from Hayti, observes, "I was acquainted with Lemuel Wilson. He was a sober, industrious colored man, whose word may be relied on."

Samana, Hayti, May 8th, 1825.

"SIR,—I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I arrived in the land of Hayti safe, and am well. I like the country very well. I have got nine acres of good rich land. The country near the coast is mountainous, but it is a beautiful country, and I suppose will become a plentiful one in a few years. I see every prospect of living well here. We can raise from three to four crops a year. Sir, I hope you will not forget to inform all my colored friends, that I invite them to come. Such as are industrious men and women, may, I can assure them, through diligence, become respectable persons. I beg you to inquire for Rachel Johnson, my daughter-in-law, and let her know that her mother is well, and desires her love to her, and tell her that if she should take a notion to come, she may come to Samana. I hope you will tell all my friends not to fear to come. It may be they will not come, on the account of being made soldiers; but the government have a plenty of men to send to the army. I am, sir, your humble servant,

LEMUEL WILSON."

Manufacturing Interest.—An idea of the relative importance of this branch of industry in this country may be gathered from the following facts. The whole number of people in the U. States, by the last census, is 9,629,000. Of this number, it is stated that 2,065,000 are engaged in Agriculture, 349,000 in Manufactures, and 72,000 in Commerce. These numbers, all added together, make 2,486,000 a little more than one fourth part of the whole 9,629,000. From hence it appears, that it is only the actual laboring or efficient persons, in each of those classes which have been enumerated. Add to these the men, women, and children, not included in this estimate there will be found to be in the agricultural class, say, 8,000,000; in the commercial, say, 200,000; and say, 1,300,000 in the manufacturing class. Of the three great interests of the community then, manufactures rank the 2nd. If it also be a fact that "the labor of a nation is the wealth of a nation," and that the flourishing condition of a country may be estimated by the quantity of its unemployed labor, being an inverse ratio to that quantity, then is it not obvious that the encouragements held out to the manufacturing interest to absorb the waste surplus of unemployed labor, is directly promoting the prosperity of the country. To agricultural and commercial pursuits, already fully occupied, it is impossible for government, in the nature of things, to offer such additional encouragements or protections, as shall occasion those interests to absorb any considerable quantity more of the labour of the country than they now employ. But this protection extended to manufactures will inevitably have that effect, and bring into efficient operation a vast quantity of labor and enterprise, which must unavoidably be excluded from the other interests, and become totally unproductive but for this branch of industry. The inference from this simple view of the case is irresistible, that the prosperity of the nation is inseparably connected with the pretection and advancement of the manufacturing interest.

Providence Journal.

From the Yates Republican, July 12.

A proud day for the State of New-York.—On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to New-York. The short space of 8 years and 2 months only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for a world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before, an uninterrupted artificial navigation, (including the Champlain Canal,) of 414 miles, and this too through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, through swamps and solid rock. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies, of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789, which sum it has been enabled to raise on very advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects.—Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed; far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of $10,000 annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the inteligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil. We have loaned by tens of thousands, to our enterprising and patriotic fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusing of learning. We have constructed a state prison on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched in various ways and by various means, every section of the state. In fact, what have we not done, in the march of improvement? Yet who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus incurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished? By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who then, is not proud of being a New-Yorker?"

The Creeks. A letter from Gen. *Gaines* to Gov. *Troup*, shows the result of his conferences with the Creeks. The Chiefs of both parties have agreed to an adjustment of all differences; to remain at peace with each other; and not to disturb any citizen of the United States. Gen. Gaines expresses it as his opinion that an attempt now to survey the Creek lands would be a positive violation of the treaty, and repeats to Gov. Troup the request made by the General Government, that the contemplated survey may be abandoned for the present. Whether the Governor, since the investigation, feels more inclined to pursue this just and wise course than he did when requested to do so by the President; or whether he is still determined to proceed, at all hazards, and take possession of the territory the Georgia papers do not inform us. We do not, however, think it probable that, under existing circumstances, he will deem it prudent to proceed. If any portion of the Creek nation did (as has been represented) agree to the survey, the number must have been so small, compared with the whole nation, that it could not have been considered an act of the nation: for Gen Gaines, speaking of the party opposed to the measure, says:

"The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the Chiefs, Head-men, and Warriors of the Nation; among whom I recognised many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and, I think, they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be."

The arrangement made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians must, we think, meet with the approbation of the country: and has, we trust, prevented a war, which, if once begun, would probably have been viewed as a war of extermination by one of the parties to it. Every pretext for war, at present, is removed; and Gen. Gaines has informed the Governor of Georgia that there is no occasion for calling out any of the militia of that State.

Nat. Jour.

CANAL CONVENTION.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Proceedings of the Canal Convention.

Thursday, August 4, 1825.

The members of the Convention assembled at the Capitol, at Harrisburgh—which had been appropriated for the purpose, by the resolution of the last House of Representatives.

Mr. Carey moved that Joseph Lawrence, of Washington county, be appointed chairman of the meeting: which was agreed to.

Mr George B Porter remarked, that he saw the very able clerk and assistant clerk, of the house of representatives, present, and he would move their appointment as Secretaries.—The motion was agreed to: and Francis R. Shunk and Nathaniel P. Hobart accordingly took their seats as Secretaries.

The Chairman of the meeting called over the list of counties; the delegates presented their credentials,—which were read by the Secretaries; when the names of the delegates were called, and the following answered.

DELEGATES.

Adams. John Dickson, Samuel Sloan.
Allegheny. Joseph Patterson, M. B. Lowrie, Harmer Denny, E. Pentland.
Armstrong. Thomas Blair, Eben S. Kelly.
Bedford. John Tod, James M Russell.
Berks. Lewis Reese, Isaac Heister, Nathaniel P. Hobart, Peter Eckert.
Bradford County—Edward Herrick
Bucks. Samuel D. Ingham, John W. Wynkoop, Mathias Morris, James Worth, Henry Chapman, Wm Carr.
Butler. John Gilmore, John Bredin.
Cambria. Moses Canan.
Centre & Clearfield. Thomas Burnside, Francis W. Rawle.
Chester. David Townsend, Joshua Hunt, Joshua Evans, Joseph Sharp.
Columbia. Daniel Montgomery, Christian Brobst, John M'Reynolds.
Crawford. John B. Wallace, Arthur Cullum
Cumberland. Henry Vethake, Jacob Alter, Robert M'Coy.
Dauphin. Wm. Lauman, John Forster, Silas Marsh.
Delaware. George G. Leiper, Thomas Smith.
Erie Thomas H. Sill, Giles Sanford.
Fayette. James Todd, Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy.
Franklin. T. Hartley Crawford, Robert Smith, George Chambers.
Greene. Robert Whitehill, Wm. S. Harvey.
Huntingdon, John Scott, John Blair.
Lancaster. James Buchanan, George B. Porter, Jacob Peelor, Hugh M'Cullough, Robert W. Houston.
Lebanon N. H. Loring, Joseph Barnett.
Lehigh.—Henry King, Stephen Balliet, Jonas Rodrock.
Lycomming. Andrew D. Hepburn, Robert M'Clure.
Luzerne. Jacob Cist, Nathan Beach.
Mercer.—T S Cunningham
Mifflin David W Huling David Crawford.
Montgomery Levi Pawling, Philips S Markley, Thomas Baird, Jacob Dewees
Northampton James M Porter, Wm. Brodhead, M R Buttz.
Northumberland. Lewis Dewart, Wm. Tweed
Philadelphia, city. John Sergeant, William J Duane, Charles J Ingersoll, Mathew Carey William Lehman, Manuel Eyre
County Jacob Holgate, James A. Mahany Joel B. Sutherlaud, G W Riter, Samuel Breck, James Ronaldson, Samuel Humphreys
Pike John Coolbaugh
Potter and M'Kean Jonathan Colegrove
Schuylkill Thomas S Ridgeway
Somerset John Gebhart, Abraham Morrison.
Susquehanna Jabez Hyde jr.
Tioga Uriah Spencer
Venango Alexander M'Calmont
Warren Archibald Tanner
Washington Alexander Reed, Joseph Lawrence, Thomas H Baird, Thomas M'Gill, Joseph Ritner
Westmoreland John Young, James Clark, Andrew Boggs
Union George Kremer, James Merrill, Ner Middleswarth
York Charles A Barnitz, William Diven, Philip Smyser.

Mr. Lawrence was then chosen President of the Convention, and Messrs. Hobart and Shunk Secretaries.

Mr. Sergeant rose to move, that a committee be appointed, to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the convention. In offering this motion, Mr. S. vindicated the conduct of the authorities and people of this state, with regard to enterprise and liberality in internal improvements. In no state in the Union had more been done, measuring by the amount of exertion and expenditure, than this. Go where you will, said Mr. S you hear of nothing but the enterprise of New-York, while what has been done, and is doing, in Pennsylvania, is altogether disregarded. Even the work in which one of our young sisters, Ohio, had recently embarked, seemed to have given the appearance of diminutiveness to the exertions of Pennsylvania. While, however, it was susceptible of demonstration that no state in the Union had done more, it was equally demonstrable that the state possessed greater means of doing. Our resources, in the mineral kingdom especially, in our mines of iron and coal, far exceed those of any other state. Our agricultural products were surpassingly abundant. But we could not enjoy the full benefit of our resources, on account of the cost of transportation. Many gentlemen in the convention had seen the New-York canal, and were acquainted with its operation upon the prosperity of that state. Any one might see the same thing, on a small scale, in the canals between this place and Philadelphia. The cost of transportation from Philadelphia to Pottsville, upon the Schuylkill canal, was five dollars per ton: the distance 110 miles. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh was 300 miles, and thirty dollars a ton was the cost of transportation. Conveyance by wagons had scarcely ever been so low as at present, and it was believed to be a losing business to those engaged in it. On the contrary, when the Schuylkill canal should be fully completed, when the delays, occasioned by accidents to which works of this kind were liable when first put in operation, should no longer occur, there was no doubt that the cost of conveyance would be still further reduced.

It was, Mr. S. said, fixed and determined beyond contradiction or doubt, that the carriage from the west to the east, and from the east to the west, will be by navigation. Conveyance by a turnpike road is not equal to conveyance by a canal, either in respect to expedition or cheapness. It was, therefore, perfectly conclusive, that Pennsylvania would be cut off from this carrying trade, unless she embraced the opportunity of putting forth the means in her possession, to connect her eastern and western waters by a canal.

Mr. S. said, this state was not jealous of the other states, or of the national government. True, however, it was, that it was of infinite consequence that the great states should cultivate their resources in proportion to their means, in order to preserve their relative standing with the Union. And if it was believed that an Union of the States was preferable to a consolidated government, then Pennsylvania owed it to the Union and to herself to cultivate her resources. As an earnest of the disposition of the citizens to do this, Mr. S. adverted to the fact of every part of the State being represented in this convention, by gentlemen who had left their homes and their business, and come here at great expense and inconvenience, to deliberate upon the measures best adapted to the cultivation of our means.

In contemplating this subject, Mr. S. said, there was usually a most unaccountable dread of mountains, as if the God of nature had intended to place a barrier against communication between the east and the west. But if the waters of the east and west were not connected, the mountains that separated them abounded in the materials of coal and iron, with which man could overcome all obstacles.

With respect to the object in view with those who originated this convention, it was, Mr. S. said, in order to promote one grand line of water communication from east to west. They now had the Schuylkill Canal; the Union Canal was far advanced towards completion, and when finished there would be a water communication from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna. What route was to be pursued to connect the Susquehanna with the western waters, it was unnecessary now to know or inquire. The work proposed, in the abstract, was, a line of water communication from east to west, to be undertaken at the expense of the state. The benefit of this work would be immediately felt over the whole State, and from this parent stock, branches would be sent forth in every direction. If the work was to be undertaken, this was manifestly the only mode. It was better far, first to make a main channel of communication, and afterwards to extend its branches, than to commence a number of small works, and at the outset distract our efforts and dissipate our means.

Pennsylvania, Mr. Sergeant said, was better able than any State of the Union to undertake a work of this kind. The value of the present products, and of those that were now measurably valueless, were immense and ought to incite her to it. He did not know how it came to be supposed, that our citizens would not be willing to bear the burden of the work. They have always contributed cheerfully, where they approved of the object to which it was to be applied. They approved of the late war, and certainly no backwardness was manifested in paying their proportion of the expense incurred.—Here Mr. S. brought into view the amount of internal duties and direct tax paid by this state, to wit.

In 1814	$1,064,055 32
1815	2,110,978 74
1816	1,786,841 23
	$4,961,875 29

Thus it appeared that near five millions had been paid to the national government, in less than four years; and we were at the same time appropriating funds to the improvement of our own state. In truth Pennsylvania was richer in the products of the soil, and the improvements of her individual citizens than any other state. The valuation of her lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, in 1815, amounted to $346,633,889—the highest in the Union.

Mr. S. then proceeded to show the amount of appropriation, by this state, to internal improvement—Beginning with the act of 21st of March, 1808, which appropriated about $190,000 and ending in 1822, a period of fourteen years, there was subscribed to

TURNPIKE ROADS.		
By individuals	$4,158,347	
the State	1,861,542	
Expended besides	381,585	
		6,401,474
BRIDGES.		
By individuals	1,629,200	
the State	382,000	
Expended besides	40,595	
		2,051,795
NAVIGATION.		
By individuals	1,416,510	
the State	130,000	
Add for Schuylkill navigation	1,000,000	
Lehigh do.	350,000	
		2,896,510
		$11,349,779
PENITENTIARIES.		
Allegheny	120,000	
Philadelphia	180,000	
		300,000
Contribution for war		5,000,000
		$16,649,779

If local improvements were added, the amount would be greatly increased, as for the Philadelphia water works alone, within this period, there had been an expenditure of 450,000 dollars.

Should it be asked, said Mr. S., how such an expenditure was borne? the reply is in the facts, 1, That the money was expended in the country, and was continually circulating. 2, It was employed in creating capital. 3, If it produced no direct income, there was still an addition to the general wealth: such, for instance, as in country bridges.

It appeared, then, that the State had appropriated, from 1808 to 1822,

For Turnpike Roads	$1,861,542
Bridges	382,000
Navigation	130,000
	2,373,542

A sum sufficient to pay the interest of $6,000,000 for nearly ten years. But the war expenditure of five millions being added, made $7,378,548, enough to make the canal. A large amount ought also to be added for opening and improving common roads.

What then ought to be the purpose of the convention? They possessed a country great in its products, but the communication between its distant points obstructed by the boldness of its local features. They enjoyed a government, where public opinion flowed, when it did flow, irresistibly, and where no measure ought to be undertaken without its sanction. Public opinion brought together the members of this convention, and to express the opinion of their constituents was its object. Here public opinion was concentrated. They were assured of the will of their constituents, and would express it. When any township purpose was to be effected, township meetings were called, through which the people expressed their will. When a county object was to be effected, there was a county meeting. When there was a party object, a party meeting. Here a great State object was in view, and there was a meeting of delegates from every part of it. In this meeting no party purpose was to be effected: it was to give impulse to a great State work, that appealed for its accomplishment to the feelings of every Pennsylvanian. And a meeting for purer purposes, and one in which the members were more free from all accidental impurities, could not be imagined.

Some might think works of the kind ought to be left to private enterprise, to corporations. But to his mind the reasons were conclusive, against granting to corporations the power over the grand line of communication through the state. If that power were given, a number of corporate bodies could control our energies. They could make the parts of the line that were least expensive, and at the same time would be most productive of toll, while difficult parts would be left undone, and thus the main object would be frustrated.—But in another view—How had it been with the turnpike road to Pittsburgh, which had been principally accomplished by individual enterprise? It was painful to know how oppressively that work had operated upon the enterprising citizens who had embarked in it. The same enterprise being applied to canal companies through the rugged parts of our state, would most probably induce the same ruin to individuals, although the state might be profited. This was not the part of a wise government. The public good ought not to be advanced, at the expense of individuals. The state ought to make this canal, and have the entire control of it. And when the work was done, lateral canals could be directed to every point of the commonwealth.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, Kennedy, of Fayette, Ingham, of Bucks, Holgate, of Phila. county, Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Markley, of Montgomery, Sill, of Erie, Forster, of Harrisburgh, and Baird, of Washington, were appointed.

The convention then adjourned until 4 of the clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon,—Mr. Sergeant, on behalf of the committee, asked until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to make their report, which was agreed to.

Friday, August 5.

Mr. Holgate said that previous to entering upon the discussion, that would most probably take place, it would be advisable to adopt some rules to govern them in debate. To that end he moved, that the rules of the late house of representatives, so far as they were applicable to this body, be adopted. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sergeant delivered the following Report of the committee appointed yesterday—

Whereas the great interests of the state of Pennsylvania require, that there should be a steady perseverance in improving the resources of wealth and strength and social comfort which abound within her limits: And whereas, the time has arrived, when she is called upon by every consideration of regard for her character and standing, as well as for her permanent prosperity and happiness, to make a vigorous and united exertion for accomplishing without delay the connexion of the eastern and western waters by a line of communication within her borders: And whereas, a distinct and solemn expression of the deliberate opinion of the people is always of powerful efficacy, and is especially fit and requisite upon an occasion like the present, where an extraordinary effort is necessary for the common advantage of the whole, the public will being the only sure authority for the undertaking and the best pledge for its energetic and zealous prosecution: Therefore,

Resolved, That the improvement of the commonwealth will be best promoted and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established, by opening an entire and complete communication within her borders from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny and Ohio, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route, and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the state, and to preserve her strength and resources.

Resolved, That the application of the resources of the state to this undertaking ought not to be regarded as an expenditure, but as a most beneficial investment; for its successful execution will increase the public wealth, improve the public revenue, and greatly enlarge the ability of the state to extend her aid to every quarter where it may be wanted, and at the same time will encourage industry, create circulation, extend trade and commerce, enhance the value of land and of agricultural and mineral products, and thereby augment the means of the citizen to promote his own and the public welfare by contributions to similar works.

Resolved, That all local objects tending to a diffusive and unconnected application of the public means ought for the present to yield, so as to allow an undivided exertion of the public strength in this great undertaking which is essential to its speedy and successful prosecution: For though it be certain that whatever may be its location, the benefit will be most sensibly felt in the first instance in the immediate neighborhood, yet it is also true that its invigorating influence will pervade every part of the commonwealth, and in a short time its branches will spread in all directions, wherever the bounty of Providence has furnished the means of access to the great channel thus improved, and encouraged by this example new channels will be successively opened as occasion may offer, or the public exigencies and the demands of the country may require.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of Pennsylvania will fully sustain the legislature in all such measures as may be necessary for effectuating this highly important and interesting object as we believe them to be fully sensible of its political and social value, and they have never refused to support to the utmost of their ability what their enlightened and patriotic judgment approved as fit to be done for the common good.

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the efforts of our sister states to make extended improvements, and that in our opinion a wise and liberal policy requires of Pennsylvania to grant to them every just and legal facility, whenever her concurrence may be necessary to their successful prosecution, and that we have witnessed with pleasure the progress made towards laying out a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, as well as the steps taken by the state of New York for forming a connexion with the north branch of the Susquehanna.

Resolved, That a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and that they be requested to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon this subject of internal improvements.

Mr. Sergeant moved to proceed to the consideration of the report, which was agreed to.

When the question was put upon the first resolution, Mr. J. M. Porter observed, that it would be proper to have more time for deliberation and reflection upon these resolutions. The impropriety of acting upon resolutions they had never seen, and barely heard read, was manifest. He moved a postponement of the question upon the resolutions until 3 o'clock.

The motion was not agreed to.

The first resolution was then adopted.

The question having been put on the second resolution,

Mr. Buchanan renewed the motion for postponement until 3 o'clock, which was agreed to.

In the afternoon,—The discussion of the second resolution was opened by Mr. J. M. Porter, who was followed by Mr. Crawford, of Franklin county, on the same side. Mr. Denny replied.

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. R. Smith—when

Mr James Todd rose and made some remarks touching the words "within her borders," in the first resolution. They might be considered as aiming a left handed blow at another object, and he would like to see it struck out.

Mr. Duane and Mr. Clarke moved a reconsideration of the first resolution, which was agreed to; And then, on motion of Mr. James Todd, the words "within her borders," were struck out.

Mr. Buchanan then moved to strike out all after 'and' in the sixth line, and brought into view the following resolutions, which he said he would offer as substitutes for 2, 3, and 4 of the original resolutions.

Resolved, That this convention does highly approve of the act of the general assembly, passed on the 11th of April, 1825, entitled, "An act to appoint a board of canal commissioners," and of the appointment of commissioners which has been made by the executive in pursuance thereof. And we feel entire confidence that their report will give correct information to the people of this commonwealth, whether a connexion between the eastern and western waters is practicable, what will be the probable expense thereof, and what will be the best means of raising money to accomplish a purpose so desirable.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the people of this commonwealth between this time and the next session of the legislature to direct their attention to this important subject, so that at the next session their representatives may be prepared to act with promptitude and energy upon the report which shall be made by the canal commissioners.

Resolved, That this convention view with great satisfaction the efforts which have been made heretofore, and which are still making under the authority of this commonwealth, to improve the navigation of the river Susquehanna.

Mr. Buchanan entered into an argument in support of his proposition, that embraced the policy of both sets of resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Sutherland, in favor of the original resolutions. Mr. Sergeant spoke in reply to all that had been advanced against the original resolutions. The convention adjourned over to Saturday without taking a question.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1825.

Improvement Convention. In the preceding columns we have given the newspaper accounts received of the proceedings of the Harrisburgh Canal Convention.—We are indebted to correspondents for the additional information given below. The majority for the resolutions reported by the committee was very large, (91 to 27.) Every western delegate voted in favor of them.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of this Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, August 6, 1825.*

"Dear Sir,—*The Convention for Internal Improvement met and organized on the 4th instant. The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, in an able exposition of the immediate importance to the state of opening a communication between the eastern and western waters, within the borders of the commonwealth, and on motion it was resolved that a committee of 9 be appointed, to draft a report and resolutions in conformity with the general objects of the Convention, as expressed by Mr. S. On these resolutions a debate ensued, which has occupied the house for the last two days. Those who advocated the resolutions were, Messrs. Ingersoll, Lehman, Mahany, and Sutherland, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Patterson, of our county; and I feel a pride and satisfaction in stating, that the representations of the latter were attended with the happiest effects on the general sentiments of the Convention, and the most flattering notice was taken of his views by the whole body; not an individual followed on either side of the question, who did not pay an encomium to the intelligent manner in which he explained the practicability, future consequences, and means of effecting this great object. On the opposition were arrayed Mr. Buchanan and Gen Porter, of Lancaster, J. M. Porter and Chambers, of Franklin county. Many other gentlemen expressed their sentiments, but those I have mentioned occupied the foreground in the debate. I trust this meeting will commence a new era in our history, and that a Legislature, whose views will be in unison with those of the Convention and the people, may at once put in execution this important work. Vote, 91 to 27."*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"*Harrisburgh, Saturday, Aug 6, 1825*

"*The papers published here will furnish you with an account of the proceedings of the Canal Convention, during Thursday and Friday. To-day the discussion was renewed, and the opponents of the resolutions reported by Mr. Sergeant, urged their strongest objections, but they were overpowered. Mr. Patterson addressed the convention in a short and pertinent speech: there was a visible effect produced by his remarks. The facts which he detailed in relation to the amount and value of the trade of Pennsylvania, in Iron and Salt, and of the trade with the Western States, also in relation to the amount of tonnage which would pass through the Canal, were new to the members of the Convention, and carried the conviction to the minds of all, that the completion of the proposed Canal would be of immense importance to Pennsylvania, and that without it her loss would be incalculable.*

"*The delegates from Allegheny were zealous in the cause. The important facts and statements which were obtained from them, had a strong tendency to remove the doubts which some persons entertained on the subject. Mr. C. J Ingersoll followed Mr Patterson, on the same side, and made an able argument. Lancaster, Franklin and Northampton counties, were violently opposed to the resolutions. But after various and ingenious attempts had been made to defeat them, they were carried by a handsome majority, and the convention dissolved about 10 o'clock to-night, after sitting from half past 2 o'clock.*

Health of Pittsburgh. Reports are in circulation that Pittsburgh is unhealthy. What could have given rise to them, we are at a loss to imagine. There has been no epidemic disease here during the summer; and perhaps fewer cases of sickness of any kind now exist in this city, than in any other district of equal population in the Union.

Stewart's Iron Works. Another new Forge, Rolling-Mill, and Nail Factory, will be in operation here in a few days, owned by Mr. R. T. Stewart, lately from Huntingdon county. This establishment is situated opposite the city, on the bank of the Monongahela. The machinery, constructed by Mr. M. B. Belknap, was set in operation the day before yesterday, and went with the regularity and precision of clockwork. We here first observed in use, a new mode of opening steam valves, invented by Mr. B. which appears to possess advantages over the old; and an evident and very important improvement in the construction of the metal cog-wheel, which is this:—the periphery is formed of separable segments, so that, on the breaking of any part, the whole wheel will not be rendered useless, but may be completely repaired by supplying a new segment.

The hot and dry weather, during the 4 weeks past, has greatly injured the corn crops generally, and on some high grounds, where, before the drought, a good yield was antisipated, entirely destroyed them. Cobbett, in one of his agricultural essays, says, that "by deep and frequent ploughing among corn, he can set drought and heat at defiance." It is probable he had not experienced, when he wrote, a season so hot as the present.

In Virginia, abortive attempts have for a long time been making to procure the call of a convention to amend the constitution. Recently a convention of delegates, spontaneously chosen by the people in a great majority of the counties, was held at Staunton, at which measures were entered into for procuring an act for a convention; a petition to the legislature, for that purpose, was prepared, to be submitted to the people for their signatures.

Package Sale of Domestic goods.—A sale at auction of 500 packages of domestic cotton and woollen goods, was to take place on the 25th ult. in Providence, R. I. The editor of the Journal recommends this mode of sale, as likely to establish a home market, and thereby save the manufacturers from the disadvantages and risk arising from being obliged to transport their goods to distant markets.

A New-York Editor speaks with admiration of the number and elegance of the stone buildings now erecting in Boston. The house just finished there for the U. S. Branch Bank, is a most beautiful structure, of the doric order; the pillars, of solid granite from Chelmsford, weigh from 30 to 40 tons each.

Mr. Clay, the Chillicothe Supporter of the 21st ult. says, is detained at Lebanon, on account of the indisposition of one of his daughters.

There are thirty-three Captains in the United States' Navy: of this number, we believe, there are not less than twenty-two now in our city.

Nat. Journal.

It is stated in the Saratoga Sentinel, that there are 1200 visiters at the Springs. Among them is Joseph Bonaparte and suite, who design to stay there the whole of the warm season.

Valuable Cargo.—The Schr. Mariner, Capt. Blake, arrived at this port, from Mackina, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 575 packs of furs, valued at $270,000. They are the property of the American Fur Company. *Buffalo Jour.*

It is stated that a finished house without a tenant, is not to be found in the city of New-York.

U. S. Gaz.

Liberal Sentiment—Gov. Barbour, now Secretary at war, who has just returned to the seat of government from a visit to the north, gave the following toast at the late celebration: "North and South; intercourse only is wanting to make us friends and brothers" The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

Parricide.—In last Wednesday's Beacon we stated that a murder had been committed, on Sunday night, on the body of Mr. John Rudder, of Princess Anne county, near Kempsville, and that the perpetrator of this horrid deed was supposed to be a free colored man, of their neighborhood by the name of *Cuffee Lamb*, with whom Mr. Rudder had had a dispute a short time previous.—Cuffee having made his escape soon after the murder, seemed to strengthen the impression that he was guilty of the crime charged against him. Several circumstances, however, induced the belief that some member of Mr. Rudder's own family had committed the murder. A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of the suspicious persons, and the evidence of Mr. R's. youngest daughter went to confirm the fact, that her eldest sister had *murdered her father*, with an iron pestle, while she was engaged in the same room with him, making a pallet for her brother's accommodation that night!

The supposed murderer has been committed to Princess Anne jail, to be brought before an examining Court, which we understand will convene on Thursday next. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Died,

On Sunday, morning, 24th ult. at the house of her son in law, Dr. Postlethwaite, of this town, having nearly completed her 88th year, *Mrs. MARGARET SMITH*, (formerly of Carlisle,) relict of Major James Smith, of Spring Mills, Cumberland county. In the vicissitudes of a long life, in many very trying circumstances, in adversity and prosperity, this humble, thankful christian, was ever sustained by the promises of God's revealed word. Her hopes were stedfastly fixed on her blessed Saviour. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was her favorite quotation from that Sacred Volume, in the perusal of which she spent a portion of every day with much apparent earnestness and delight. Till within a few days before her death, which was tranquil, she had generally enjoyed good health, and the exercise of her mental faculties. Her memory was well stored with passages from scripture; she could repeat many of the Psalms, and nearly the whole of Job, with a great variety of hymns and spiritual songs. Mrs. Smith was remarkable for the warmth and strength of her attachment, her friendship was ardent and disinterested. Though an enemy to vice in every shape, she was not known to speak with ill temper of any human being. She envied no one, provoked no one. In her were the fruits of the spirit, "love, joy, peace, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance." Her understanding was naturally strong, her temper cheerful, happy, and disposed to make others so. She was in principle a Presbyterian, preferring the simplicity of that form of church government, and the clear, though profound scriptural views of the Confession of Faith. *Greensburgh Gazette.*

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high; fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.

Lewis James.

August 12, 1825.—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY

OF THE

Protestant "Reformation"

IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:

BY W. COBBETT.

For sale at the Bookstore

OF

HICKMAN & JOHNSTON,

Market, between Second and Third Sts.

PRICE 25 cts.

August 12, 1825—3t

Boarding and Day School,

For a limited number of Young Ladies.

MRS. OLVER

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next.* The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz:—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection; to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words; and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart,*" she announced at the onset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments.

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home*, those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains

MR. OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly. And an idea of book-keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

Board,	$28 00 per qr
Day Boarders,	6 50 " "
Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,	5 00 " "
Music,	8 00 " "
French,	6 00 " "
Drawing,	6 00 " "

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825.—3t.

WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN

CABINET MAKERS,

WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

P. Mulvany.

August 12, 1825.—3t.

CALEB W. EDDEY,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.

August 12, 1825—3t.

TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE CO-OPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment

It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.

Proposals in writing may be made to

Benj. Bakewell,

President of the Society.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t.

NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1825—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Sube's Run,

On Monday, the 5th day of September next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c. one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, &c. *ALSO*,—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall*, at the suit of *William Tobin*.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1825—3t.

Sugar. Salt. Carpeting, &c.

2 Hhds. and 20 bbls. good quality SUGAR,

60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;

8000 lbs. well preserved BACON

Shoulders and Flitches;

10 tons wagon tire & other IRON.

And a good assortment of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WOOL & RAG CARPETING;

FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;

DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags

For sale at

Harris & Stockton's.

August 5—3t.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET-ST AUCTION ROOM.

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—ts. *Auctioneers.*

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

IRON-WORKS,

Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well-timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a five fire Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek, which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also*, 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Piny river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth*. This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats, than any other within my knowledge in the United States

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 250 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 92 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety, thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year.—The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool*. This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms, 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs. Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also, 400 acres, including Hamliton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring—Also, 2000 acres including Well's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also, 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior quality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites

The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans SUGARS and 10,000 lbs PIG LEAD,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 1, 1825.

A sum sufficient to pay the interest of $5,000,000 for nearly ten years. But the war expenditure of five millions being added, made $7,373,542, enough to make the canal. A large amount ought also to be added for opening and improving common roads.

What then ought to be the purpose of the convention? They possessed a country great in its products, but the communication between its distant points obstructed by the boldness of its local features. They enjoyed a government, where public opinion flowed, when it did flow, irresistibly, and where no measure ought to be undertaken without its sanction. Public opinion brought together the members of this convention, and to express the opinion of their constituents was its object. Here public opinion was concentrated. They were assured of the will of their constituents, and would express it. When any township purpose was to be effected, township meetings were called, through which the people expressed their will. When a county object was to be effected, there was a county meeting. When there was a party object, a party meeting. Here a great State object was in view, and there was a meeting of delegates from every part of it. In this meeting no party purpose was to be effected: it was to give impulse to a great State work, that appealed for its accomplishment to the feelings of every Pennsylvanian. And a meeting for purer purposes, and one in which the members were more free from all accidental impurities, could not be imagined.

Some might think works of the kind ought to be left to private enterprise, to corporations. But to his mind the reasons were conclusive, against granting to corporations the power over the grand line of communication through the state. If that power were given, a number of corporate bodies could control our energies. They could make the parts of the line that were least expensive, and at the same time would be most productive of toll, while difficult parts would be left undone, and thus the main object would be frustrated.—But in another view—How had it been with the turnpike road to Pittsburgh, which had been principally accomplished by individual enterprise? It was painful to know how oppressively that work had operated upon the enterprising citizens who had embarked in it. The same enterprise being applied to canal companies through the rugged parts of our state, would most probably induce the same ruin to individuals, although the state might be profited. This was not the part of a wise government. The public good ought not to be advanced, at the expense of individuals. The state ought to make this canal, and have the entire control of it. And when the work was done, lateral canals could be directed to every point of the commonwealth.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, Kennedy, of Fayette, Ingham, of Bucks, Holgate, of Phila. county, Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Markley, of Montgomery, Sill, of Erie, Forster, of Harrisburgh, and Baird, of Washington, were appointed.

The convention then adjourned until 4 of the clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon,—Mr. Sergeant, on behalf of the committee, asked until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to make their report, which was agreed to.

Friday, August 5.

Mr. Holgate said that previous to entering upon the discussion, that would most probably take place, it would be advisable to adopt some rules to govern them in debate. To that end he moved, that the rules of the late house of representatives, so far as they were applicable to this body, be adopted. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sergeant delivered the following Report of the committee appointed yesterday—

Whereas the great interests of the state of Pennsylvania require, that there should be a steady perseverance in improving the resources of wealth and strength and social comfort which abound within her limits: And whereas, the time has arrived, when she is called upon by every consideration of regard for her character and standing, as well as for her permanent prosperity and happiness, to make a vigorous and united exertion for accomplishing without delay the connexion of the eastern and western waters by a line of communication within her borders: And whereas, a distinct and solemn expression of the deliberate opinion of the people is always of powerful efficacy, and is especially fit and requisite upon an occasion like the present, where an extraordinary effort is necessary for the common advantage of the whole, the public will being the only sure authority for the undertaking and the best pledge for its energetic and zealous prosecution: Therefore,

Resolved, That the improvement of the commonwealth will be best promoted, and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established, by opening an entire and complete communication within her borders from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny and Ohio, and from the Allegheny to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route, and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the state, and to preserve her strength and resources.

Resolved, That the application of the resources of the state to this undertaking ought not to be regarded as an expenditure, but as a most beneficial investment, for its successful execution will increase the public wealth, improve the public revenue, and greatly enlarge the ability of the state to extend her aid to every quarter where it may be wanted, and at the same time will encourage industry, create circulation, extend trade and commerce, enhance the value of land and of agricultural and mineral products, and thereby augment the means of the citizen to promote his own and the public welfare by contributions to similar works.

Resolved, That all local objects tending to a diffusive and unconnected application of the public means ought for the present to yield, so as to allow an undivided exertion of the public strength in this great undertaking which is essential to its speedy and successful prosecution. For though it be certain, that whatever may be its location, the benefit will be most sensibly felt in the first instance in the immediate neighborhood, yet it is also true that its invigorating influence will pervade every part of the commonwealth, and in a short time its branches will spread in all directions, wherever the bounty of Providence has furnished the means of access to the great channel thus improved, and encouraged by this example new channels will be successively opened as occasion may offer, or the public exigencies and the demands of the country may require.

Resolved, That in our opinion the people of Pennsylvania will fully sustain the legislature in all such measures as may be necessary for effectuating this highly important and interesting object as we believe them to be fully sensible of its political and social value, and they have never refused to support to the utmost of their ability what their enlightened and patriotic judgment approved as fit to be done for the common good.

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the efforts of our sister states to make extended improvements, and that in our opinion a wise and liberal policy requires of Pennsylvania to grant to them every just and legal facility, whenever her concurrence may be necessary to their successful prosecution, and that we have witnessed with pleasure the progress made towards laying out a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio, as well as the steps taken by the state of New York for forming a connexion with the north branch of the Susquehanna.

Resolved, That a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and that they be requested to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania upon this subject of internal improvements.

Mr. Sergeant moved to proceed to the consideration of the report, which was agreed to.

When the question was put upon the first resolution, Mr. J. M. Porter observed, that it would be proper to have more time for deliberation and reflection upon these resolutions. The impropriety of acting upon resolutions they had never seen, and barely heard read, was manifest. He moved a postponement of the question upon the resolutions until 3 o'clock.

The motion was not agreed to.

The first resolution was then adopted.

The question having been put on the second resolution.

Mr. Buchanan renewed the motion for postponement until 3 o'clock, which was agreed to.

In the afternoon,—The discussion of the second resolution was opened by Mr. J. M. Porter, who was followed by Mr Crawford, of Franklin county, on the same side. Mr. Denny replied.

The yeas and nays were called by Mr. R. Smith—when

Mr James Todd rose and made some remarks touching the words "within her borders," in the first resolution. They might be considered as aiming a left handed blow at another object, and he would like to see it struck out.

Mr. Duane and Mr. Clarke moved a reconsideration of the first resolution, which was agreed to; And then, on motion of Mr. James Todd, the words "within her borders," were struck out.

Mr. Buchanan then moved to strike out all after 'and' in the sixth line, and brought into view the following resolutions, which he said he would offer as substitutes for 2, 3, and 4 of the original resolutions.

Resolved, That this convention does highly approve of the act of the general assembly, passed on the 11th of April, 1825, entitled, "An act to appoint a board of canal commissioners," and of the appointment of commissioners which has been made by the executive in pursuance thereof. And we feel entire confidence that their report will give correct information to the people of this commonwealth, whether a connexion between the eastern and western waters is practicable, what will be the probable expense thereof, and what will be the best means of raising money to accomplish a purpose so desirable.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the people of this commonwealth between this time and the next session of the legislature to direct their attention to this important subject, so that at the next session their representatives may be prepared to act with promptitude and energy upon the report which shall be made by the canal commissioners.

Resolved, That this convention view with great satisfaction the efforts which have been made heretofore, and which are still making under the authority of this commonwealth, to improve the navigation of the river Susquehanna.

Mr. Buchanan entered into an argument in support of his proposition, that embraced the policy of both sets of resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Sutherland, in favor of the original resolutions. Mr. Sergeant spoke in reply to all that had been advanced against the original resolutions. The convention adjourned over to Saturday without taking a question.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1825.

Improvement Convention. In the preceding columns we have given the newspaper accounts received of the proceedings of the Harrisburgh Canal Convention.—We are indebted to correspondents for the additional information given below. The majority for the resolutions reported by the committee was very large, (91 to 27.) Every western delegate voted in favor of them.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of this Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, August 6, 1825.*

"Dear Sir,—*The Convention for Internal Improvement met and organized on the 4th instant. The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. Sergeant, of Philadelphia, in an able exposition of the immediate importance to the state of opening a communication between the eastern and western waters, within the borders of the commonwealth, and on motion it was resolved that a committee of 9 be appointed, to draft a report and resolutions in conformity with the general objects of the Convention, as expressed by Mr. S. On these resolutions a debate ensued, which has occupied the house for the last two days. Those who advocated the resolutions were, Messrs. Ingersoll, Lehman, Mahany, and Sutherland, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Patterson, of our county; and I feel a pride and satisfaction in stating, that the representations of the latter were attended with the happiest effects on the general sentiments of the Convention, and the most flattering notice was taken of his views by the whole body; not an individual followed on either side of the question, who did not pay an encomium to the intelligent manner in which he explained the practicability, future consequences, and means of effecting this great object. On the opposition were arrayed Mr. Buchanan and Gen Porter, of Lancaster, J. M. Porter and Chambers, of Franklin county. Many other gentlemen expressed their sentiments, but those I have mentioned occupied the foreground in the debate. I trust this meeting will commence a new era in our history, and that a Legislature, whose views will be in unison with those of the Convention and the people, may at once put in execution this important work. Vote, 91 to 27."*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

"*Harrisburgh, Saturday, Aug 6, 1825*

"*The papers published here will furnish you with an account of the proceedings of the Canal Convention, during Thursday and Friday. To-day the discussion was resumed, and the opponents of the resolutions reported by Mr. Sergeant, urged their strongest objections, but they were overpowered. Mr. Patterson addressed the convention in a short and pertinent speech: there was a visible effect produced by his remarks. The facts which he detailed in relation to the amount and value of the trade of Pennsylvania, in Iron and Salt, and of the trade with the Western States, also in relation to the amount of tonnage which would pass through the Canal, were new to the members of the Convention, and carried the conviction to the minds of all, that the completion of the proposed Canal would be of immense importance to Pennsylvania, and that without it her loss would be incalculable.*

"*The delegates from Allegheny were zealous in the cause. The important facts and statements which were obtained from them had a strong tendency to remove the doubts which some persons entertained on the subject. Mr. C. J Ingersoll followed Mr Patterson, on the same side, and made an able argument. Lancaster, Franklin and Northampton counties, were violently opposed to the resolutions. But after various and ingenious attempts had been made to defeat them, they were carried by a handsome majority, and the convention dissolved about 10 o'clock to night, after sitting from half past 2 o'clock.*

Health of Pittsburgh. Reports are in circulation that Pittsburgh is unhealthy. What could have given rise to them, we are at a loss to imagine. There has been no epidemic disease here during the summer; and perhaps fewer cases of sickness of any kind now exist in this city, than in any other district of equal population in the Union.

Stewart's Iron Works. Another new Forge, Rolling-Mill, and Nail Factory, will be in operation here in a few days, owned by Mr. R. T. Stewart, lately from Huntingdon county. This establishment is situated opposite the city, on the bank of the Monongahela. The machinery, constructed by Mr. M. B. Belknap, was set in operation the day before yesterday, and went with the regularity and precision of clockwork. We here first observed in use, a new mode of opening steam valves, invented by Mr. B. which appears to possess advantages over the old; and an evident and very important improvement in the construction of the metal cog-wheel, which is this:—the periphery is formed of separable segments, so that, on the breaking of any part, the whole wheel will not be rendered useless, but may be completely repaired by supplying a new segment.

The hot and dry weather, during the 4 weeks past, has greatly injured the corn crops generally, and on some high grounds, where, before the drought, a good yield was anticipated, entirely destroyed them. Cobbett, in one of his agricultural essays, says, that "by deep and frequent ploughing among corn, he can set drought and heat at defiance." It is probable he had not experienced, when he wrote, a season so hot as the present.

In Virginia, abortive attempts have for a long time been making to procure the call of a convention to amend the constitution. Recently a convention of delegates, spontaneously chosen by the people in a great majority of the counties, was held at Staunton, at which measures were entered into for procuring an act for a convention; a petition to the legislature, for that purpose, was prepared, to be submitted to the people for their signatures.

Package Sale of Domestic goods.—A sale at auction of 500 packages of domestic cotton and woollen goods, was to take place on the 25th ult. in Providence, R. I. The editor of the Journal recommends this mode of sale, as likely to establish a home market, and thereby save the manufacturers from the disadvantages and risk arising from being obliged to transport their goods to distant markets.

A New-York Editor speaks with admiration of the number and elegance of the stone buildings now erecting in Boston. The house just finished there for the U. S. Branch Bank, is a most beautiful structure, of the doric order; the pillars, of solid granite from Chelmsford, weigh from 30 to 40 tons each.

Mr. Clay, the Chillicothe Supporter of the 21st ult. says, is detained at Lebanon, on account of the indisposition of one of his daughters.

There are thirty-three Captains in the United States' Navy: of this number, we believe, there are not less than twenty-two now in our city.

Nat. Journal.

It is stated in the Saratoga Sentinel, that there are 1200 visiters at the Springs. Among them is Joseph Bonaparte and suite, who design to stay there the whole of the warm season.

Valuable Cargo.—The Schr. Mariner, Capt. Blake, arrived at this port, from Mackina, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 575 packs of furs, valued at $270,000. They are the property of the American Fur Company. *Buffalo Jour.*

It is stated that a fininshed house without a tenant, is not to be found in the city of New-York.

U. S. Gaz.

Liberal Sentiment—Gov. Barbour, now Secretary at war, who has just returned to the seat of government from a visit to the north, gave the following toast at the late celebration: "North and South; intercourse only is wanting to make us friends and brothers" The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

Parricide.—In last Wednesday's Beacon we stated that a murder had been committed, on Sunday night, on the body of Mr. John Rudder, of Princess Anne county, near Kempsville, and that the perpetrator of this horrid deed was supposed to be a free colored man, of their neighborhood by the name of *Cuffee Lamb*, with whom Mr. Rudder had had a dispute a short time previous.—Cuffee having made his escape soon after the murder, seemed to strengthen the impression that he was guilty of the crime charged against him. Several circumstances, however, induced the belief that some member of Mr. Rudder's own family had committed the murder. A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of the suspicious persons, and the evidence of Mr. R's. youngest daughter went to confirm the fact, that her eldest sister had *murdered her father*, with an iron pestle, while she was engaged in the same room with him, making a pallet for her brother's accommodation that night!

The supposed murderer has been committed to Princess Anne jail, to be brought before an examining Court, which we understand will convene on Thursday next. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Died,

On Sunday, morning, 24th ult. at the house of her son in law, Dr. Postlethwaite, of this town, having nearly completed her 88th year, *Mrs MARGARET SMITH*, (formerly of Carlisle,) relict of Major James Smith, of Spring Mills, Cumland county. In the vicissitudes of a long life, in many very trying circumstances; in adversity and prosperity, this humble, thankful christian, was ever sustained by the promises of God's revealed word. Her hopes were stedfastly fixed on her blessed Saviour. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was her favorite quotation from that Sacred Volume, in the perusal of which she spent a portion of every day with much apparent earnestness and delight. Till within a few days before her death, which was tranquil, she had generally enjoyed good health, and the exercise of her mental faculties. Her memory was well stored with passages from scripture; she could repeat many of the Psalms, and nearly the whole of Job, with a great variety of hymns and spiritual songs. Mrs. Smith was remarkable for the warmth and strength of her attachment, her friendship was ardent and disinterested. Though an enemy to vice in every shape, she was not known to speak with ill temper of any human being. She envied no one, provoked no one. In her were the fruits of the spirit, "love, joy, peace, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance." Her understanding was naturally strong, her temper cheerful, happy, and disposed to make others so. She was in principle a Presbyterian, preferring the simplicity of that form of church government, and the clear, though profound scriptural views of the Confession of Faith. *Greensburgh Gazette.*

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of Wm. James, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named JAMES C. GRIFFEL, between the age of seventeen and eighteen; about five feet, five or six inches high; fair complexion, and fair hair. The above reward, but no charges, will be given to any person that will bring him back or lodge him in any gaol, so that I get him again. I forewarn all persons from harboring the said boy, as the law will be put in force against them.

Lewis James.

August 12, 1825.—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY

OF THE

Protestant "Reformation"

IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND:

BY W. COBBETT.

For sale at the Bookstore

OF

HIGHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

Market, between Second and Third Sts.

PRICE 25 cts.

August 12, 1825—3t

Boarding and Day School,

For a limited number of Young Ladies.

MRS. OLVER

DESIRES to state, that her School will recommence on the *first day of September next*. The plan of education Mrs Olver wished to adopt, viz:—"*whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection; to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words; and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart,*" she announced at the onset, with much diffidence; but now that feeling has greatly given way to the delightful one naturally incident to success: her endeavors have succeeded, in the short period of three months, beyond sanguine expectation, and has drawn from pupil, as well as parent, that approbation which calls for Mrs. Olver's best acknowledgments.

From the eastern cities of the Union, and from London, will be obtained, for the benefit of the school, the most desirable of the many publications which, in the present enlightened age, are constantly issuing from the press, to aid in the all-important work of education; a work which, as it becomes appreciated, cannot fail to produce those efforts in Pittsburgh, as will furnish at *home* those advantages which are now sought for at the cost, pain, and danger of separating families, and sending female youth over the mountains

MR. OLVER now unites his best exertions to assist in the school. In teaching Arithmetic, the method pursued is that of "Pestalozzi," with improvements, whereby the science in principle and in practice is learned so well and quickly. And an idea of book-keeping, in a plain and efficient manner, will be given those ladies who shall desire it.

MRS. BARLOW will continue to instruct, as before, in Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS.

Board,	$28 00 per qr
Day Boarders,	6 50 "
Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,	5 00 "
Music,	8 00 "
French,	6 00 "
Drawing,	6 00 "

Pittsburgh, Grant's Hill, Aug 12, 1825.—3t.

WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN

CABINET MAKERS,

WHO are good workmen, will meet with constant employment, by applying to the subscriber, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

P. Mulvany.

August 12, 1825.—3t.

CALEB W. EDDEY,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh generally, that he has established a shop in Wood Street, next door to Mr. Peter Beard's Confectionary Store, where the strictest attention will be paid to those who may please to give him a call.

☞He pays $1 50 per lb. for long human hair.

August 12, 1825—3t.

TO LAND HOLDERS.

THE CO-OPERATING SOCIETY are desirous of purchasing from FIVE to TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, for the purpose of forming their establishment

It is necessary the Land should be situated on a navigable river, should be of the first quality, and contain an abundant supply of coal.

Proposals in writing may be made to

Benj. Bakewell,

President of the Society

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1825—3t.

NOTICE.

WE have this day sold to the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company the investment we advanced to them last January. We have no further concern with their establishment.

James Taylor & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1825—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Kensington or Suke's Run,

On Monday, the 5th day of September next,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:—

One frame mill house, a steam engine and apparatus, consisting of boilers, wheels, &c. &c. one turning lathe, one large grindstone, drums, belts, &c. *ALSO*,—The lease of the lot on which the said mill house is erected, the same being for a term of years. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Hall*, at the suit of *William Tobin*.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 12, 1825—3t.

Sugar, Salt, Carpeting, &c.

2 Hhds. and 20 bbls. good quality

SUGAR,

60 barrels Conemaugh SALT;

8000 lbs. well preserved BACON

Shoulders and Flitches;

10 tons wagon tire & other IRON.

And a good assortment of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WOOL & RAG CARPETING;

FEATHERS & WOOL, in small Bags;

DRIED APPLES & PEACHES, in bbls. & bags

For sale at

Harris & Stockton's.

August 5—3t.

Auction Sale.

EXTENSIVE BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday, September 21st,

AT MARKET-ST AUCTION ROOM.

Will be disposed of, an entire stock of

Books,

COMPRISING SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

Theological, Classical, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous,

With a general assortment of

Juvenile, School, & Blank Books,

Among which are many rare and valuable EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

☞Booksellers, Librarians, and others, will find it worthy of attention, as the sale will continue daily until the whole is sold.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M and Catalogues will be ready for delivery four weeks previous.

TERMS.

$50 to $100, 60 days—$100 to $200, 90 days—over $200, 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

Davis & Hanson,

July 29—ts. *Auctioneers.*

☞*Men of Capital and Manufacturers, attend!*

IRON-WORKS,

Sites for Forges, Mills, Factories, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of repose from the active pursuits in which he has been long engaged, proposes to *sell* on a *liberal credit*, the following property viz: 2 blast *Furnaces*, on the Iron ore fork of Barton's creek in Dickson county, 40 miles west of Nashville, and 10 south of Cumberland river, with about 12,000 acres of well-timbered land, one half of which is fit for cultivation, with fine streams and several springs of excellent water. The ore bank from which these Furnaces are supplied, is about half a mile from each, the ground descending to the furnace and is not inferior to any in this, or perhaps any other country: the ore is believed to be inexhaustible, and is easily raised from the bank.—*Also a five fire Forge* on Jones's creek, about 8 miles from the Furnace, having the advantage of most of the modern improvements. *Also*, a good site for a *forge* on the same creek, one mile above this establishment. On each of the last named places is a grist mill. *Also*, a very good site for a *forge* on main Turnbull creek, which affords water at all seasons for all kinds of machinery.—*Also*, a site for a *furnace* on the Beaverdam fork of Turnbull creek, with a good *ore* bank about 1 mile distant. (This ore bank ranks in quality with the Salisbury ore, on trial of the Springfield armory.) The surrounding country is thin land, handsomely timbered, and well watered with springs—The above sites are also situated in Dickson county, about 25 miles from Nashville, and 8 from the narrows of Harpeth. There is attached to them about 1000 acres of well timbered land. *Also*, 3 other interesting sites, on Mill creek, a branch of Piny river, in Hickman county, about 6 miles from Duck river, with an inexhaustible bank of ore, and from 9 to 10,000 acres of land of inferior quality, but well timbered.—*Also* the justly celebrated site of *the Narrows of Harpeth*. This site I am constrained to believe combines more power and safety than any other on the western waters, and is better calculated for the preparation of steam engine materials, the making of arms, or building of steam boats, than any other within my knowledge in the United States

The *Narrows of Harpeth* embrace a bend in that river of about 6 miles in its circuit, and coming within the distance of 60 yards at the conclusion of its circle: a *tunnel* has been excavated through the point, a distance of 96 yards, which is 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high by means of which a natural fall of water is gained, of near 19 feet. The river is here bottomed on a smooth sound rock, on one side is a solid bed of rocks of 250 feet in height, on the other the bank is of stiff blue clay 22 feet high, and would admit the raising of a dam 12 feet high with perfect safety, thereby affording a head and fall of 30 feet of water. The river Harpeth is navigable to this point in keel boats from 3 to 6 months in the year.—The power and advantages of this site are almost incalculable, and hold forth the strongest inducements to men of capital and enterprize, not only in the Manufacture of Iron and Iron implements, but also to the Manufacturer of *Cotton* and *Wool*. This site is about 20 miles from Nashville, and 6 from Cumberland river.

In addition to the above, the subscriber also offers for sale on the same terms, 3000 acres of *Land* in White's bend, from 6 to 12 miles below Nashville, on the margin of Cumberland river, well watered with numerous springs—Also 800 acres opposite the Harpeth Island, 22 miles below Nashville, 400 of which is low ground of first quality, with good springs on the upland—Also 657 acres including the mouth of Harpeth, with a handsome improvement thereon, with 100 acres of cleared land, and first-rate springs. Also, 640 acres of broken land, including what is called Weakley's ferry—Also, 400 acres, including Hamliton's ferry, 300 of which is of superior quality, with 80 acres cleared and a good spring—Also, 2000 acres including Well's ferry, on half bottom lands, no improvements—All of which lie on the margin of Cumberland river.—Also, 640 acres on the east fork of Yellow creek, of superior quality, 4 miles from the river.

Should these works and sites not be disposed of before the 1st of March, I will then receive proposals of partnership, for improving and carrying on the unimproved sites

The subscriber will also *hire out* by the year, a set of furnace hands, well skilled in all the different branches of the business; also a considerable number of *forge* hands.

Letters addressed to me on the above subject at Nashville, will be promptly attended to.

MONTGOMERY BELL.

June 25 [August 12]—1m.

New-Orleans Sugar.

20 bbls. prime quality New-Orleans SUGARS and

10,000 lbs PIG LEAD,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5.—tf.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 1, 1825

Poetry.

THE RETROSPECT.

Ah, years—that pass'd in sorrow by,
And hopes—that blossom'd to be blighted,
And angel forms that charmed the eye,
And angel songs that once delighted!
Where are ye now?—though fancy's flight
To you my soul doth sometimes bear,
Departed time's eternal night,
Re-echoes back the question, "WHERE!"

Oh! how has time, relentless time,
Plunder'd our years and hopes away—
Nor spar'd at morning's golden prime,
Nor spar'd at high meridian day,
Ah, as in autumn's dying hour,
Each breeze a funeral dirge hath been;
Fallen the youngest sweetest flower,
Wither'd the bough most fair and green!

Vanish'd is hope's once sweet control,
And pleasure, that like morning dew,
Came in its freshness on the soul,
Has lost its early richness too—
Nature in simple beauty drest,
Still dances round the restless year,
And gazing on her yellow vest,
I sometimes think my change is near.

Not that my hair with age is gray,
Not that my heart has yet grown cold.
But, that remember'd friendships say,
Death loves not best th' infirm and old!
As many a bosom knows and feels,
Left in the flower of life alone—
And many an epitaph reveals
On the white monumental stone.

Well, let it strike! he shall not find
A weak reluctant spirit here—
Why should I long to stay behind,
Till age comes cold and sad and drear—
Lingering, while others are at rest
Among the ruins time has made,
Till chill and damp above my breast,
Life's latest evening throws its shade.

Miscellany.

A Canadian Favorite and Pluralist.—The following very pleasant story is from the "Colonial Advocate," a spirited paper commenced in Upper Canada last summer.

A gentleman crossed to York from Oswego; on arriving at the little capital, he inquired for the custom house, as he had some goods aboard to enter at that office; he was shown the place hard by the quay. The collector proved to be a very mild, good natured gentleman, as it might be; quite a man of business too, very conversant with figures; in short, a man well known on Change, as the saying is; he was—Mr. William Allen. On opening his trunk, Mr. Z. found some of his letters were to be left at the post office of York; he inquired where it was situated, and in the Post-Master recognised—Mr. William Allen. He had some bills which he wished to discount, had them properly endorsed, posted off to the Bank of Upper Canada, was shown the President of that institution, and that President was the indefatigable—Mr. William Allen. A day or two after, he was accompanying a friend, who had come to town to pay some money for a store and tavern license; on arriving at the office of the Inspector of licenses, he was amazed to find that functionary also in the person of—Mr. William Allen. A review of the militia took place while he stayed; he had the curiosity to go and see it, and recognised in the Colonel, his (now) old acquaintance—Mr. William Allen! A row took place in the hotel where he lodged; his evidence was wanted, and the acting Magistrate was—Mr. William Allen! Taking up a newspaper to amuse himself, he read the names of the society for strangers in distress; the Treasurer was—Mr. William Allen! Walking with a friend to see the hospital, he was told the names of the trustees; one of them was—Mr. William Allen! He happened to overhear a debate about a property which had been forfeited, by a man who ran away in the time of war; the names of the Commissioners was mentioned in the course of the argument, and one of them was—Mr. William Allen! Another day he met a friend from Niagara in doleful mood; inquired the cause, and was informed that the commissioners for war losses had cut off his claim: who are the Commissioners? asked he of Oswego; the reply was A. B. C. D. and—Mr. William Allen! He sold some of his goods to a merchant, who gave him an order on the treasurer of the district; the Treasurer was—Mr. William Allen! He had occasion to inquire for a black chip hat, and was directed for a good one to apply at the store of—Mr. William Allen!—He could hold no longer; but amazed, astonished, and confounded, exclaimed, How I do pity this poor man, this William Allen! if he does the duty of so many different situations, his life must surely be a burden to himself, and if he does not, how do I pity a country, the laws of which allow one man to hold such a number of important trusts, at one and the same time! Poh! says my uncle Sim, who lives near President Allen, on the same street, you are a stranger, you ought to be silent; you see but a small specimen of the blessings of our provincial government. The Colonel is an Aberdeensman. An Aberdeensman, quoth I? Yes, says he, a Scotsman, you know. Ah! I have you now; a favorite of the government. Exactly so, was the reply; a townsman of the honorable and reverend owner of the palace there, (pointing)—a real man for business, and worth a plum! in short, he is—he is Mr. William Allen!!!

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

Stepping up.—A few weeks since, two Irishmen called on a clergyman in this town, with a request that he would marry one of them in the evening. He appointed the hour, and requested them to be punctual. When the wedding party came, more than an hour after the time appointed, the friend of the bridegroom took the clergyman aside, and said the delay was caused by the misconduct of the bridegroom, who had got intoxicated in the afternoon, and was not in a fit state to come. "He did'nt think it was treating the young woman well, and they should not have had any wedding at all, only that a friend had *stepped up*, and helped them out of the difficulty." The clergyman asked if all was settled now, and was answered—"O, yes, it is all right now."—But on looking at the certificate of publishment, he found that the name of the bridegroom had been erased and another very clumsily inserted, and that the friend who had so kindly *stepped up*, had indeed come to be married in his room. He then asked the *new* bridegroom if he had ever been published—he answered, "O, no, Sir." The clergyman explained to him that he could not marry him until he had been published according to law, "O, Sir," said he, "I am going to sea to morrow."

Bad effects of long Credit.—Last week a gentleman withdrew his subscription to this paper because a wealthy neighbor of his so regularly borrowed his paper that he could not file it, nor "get any good of it"—that neighbor having stopped taking the paper a year since, because we sued him for *thirty odd* dollars he owed us on his subscription! *Chamb. Repos.*

THE MARLSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington to the Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Michigan Florida.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. It is situated between two islands between Drouthieh, (being the most northern port of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion, some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drouthieh, nearly all the way between the sands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination with out danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind N. West. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter deck, all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the main top sail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water.—This alarmed me extremely for a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced, are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue color to white—foaming, tumbling, rushing to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out: the noise, too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight, I ever experienced.

We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterraneous passage, that leads, the Lord knows where. From its magnitude I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.

I have thus, sir, given you a lame, but a true account. If hereafter I can occupy a leisure hour in detailing scenes and circumstances with in my own knowledge, in the course of twenty-two years voyaging, I shall be happy, and will be amply repaid by the consciousness that I have contributed to add one moment's pleasure to a gentleman I so highly respect and esteem.

Mich. Herald

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms* $2 *per quarter.*

August 5, 1825.

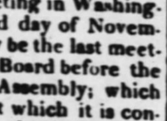
Theological Seminary.

AT a meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their session in May last, on the subject of the erection of a Theological Seminary; it was resolved, that the Board shall hold their next meeting in Washington, Pa. on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next. As this will probably be the last meeting which will be held by the Board before the meeting of the next General Assembly; which will take place in May next, at which it is contemplated by the Assembly to make the location, the subscribers have thought proper to take the earliest opportunity to apprise all persons who may feel themselves immediately affected in their interests by the location of said Seminary, that proposals must be forwarded to the commissioners, or any one of them, before the next meeting, when they will select from the number of proposals that may be made such as in their opinion may be entitled to the special attention of the Assembly. Proposals that may be made, should be as special as possible; and the Commissioners would suggest, that in the subscriptions that may be taken up, there should be two separate columns, one containing the sums that may be promised absolutely and unconditionally, and the other, such sums as may be subscribed on condition of the Seminary being located at the proposed site. Subscriptions may be also taken which shall go to constitute a fund for the endowment of a professorship or professorships; the interest only to be paid annually, till it may be convenient for subscribers to pay the principal. Subscriptions for this latter object, may also be conditional or unconditional with regard to the site.

O JENNINGS,
A. WILEY,
J. THOMPSON, } *Commissioners.*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S Arsenal and East Liberty, about ten days since, a large,



PALE RED COW.

She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sarah Giffin.

Aug. 5, 1825—3t

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Quarto Edition of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

All former agents and correspondents of A. PAUL will, in future, be supplied with this work by N. Bangs and J. Emory, who will also supply any odd Nos. or whole sets, and complete any imperfect sets, at the reduced price of $1 per No. They will also furnish any of the volumes already published, of which there are three on the Old Testament and two on the New, at $7 per vol. on the Old Testament, (containing 6 Nos. each,) and $8 per vol. on the New Testament, (containing 7 Nos. each,) all well bound. Those who wish the New Testament separately, can have it at the above price.

N. B. and J. E. have also purchased of A. Paul his Royal Octavo Stereotype Plates for this Commentary, and will in future publish this edition of it for the Methodist Book Concern. These Plates were cast by A. Chandler, of this city, and are of the best quality, and most carefully finished. The Proofs were examined by an able Classical Scholar. The work will be printed from them in the best manner on fine extra royal paper, affording a large handsome margin, and will be equally well bound. Price $5 per vol. The two volumes on the New Testament, and the first on the Old are now ready for delivery. The 2d vol. on the Old is stereotyped, and will very shortly be ready. The 3d and 4th on the Old which will complete the work, will be executed and issued with all practicable despatch.

*** Any person transmitting the *Cash*, in current money, post-paid, to N. BANGS and J. EMORY, for *two copies*, either of any odd Numbers or Volumes, or of complete sets, either of the Quarto or Octavo, shall receive the third *gratis*.

The *names* of N. Bangs and J. Emory (formerly N. Bangs and T. Mason) will always be in the *imprint* on the title-page of their edition. They wish this to be particularly observed. The profits of those works, and of all others published for the Methodist Book Concern, are applied entirely to the spread of the Gospel, and to charitable purposes.

N. BANGS AND J. EMORY.
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.
New-York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants. Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment. at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening.—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.) $10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50
$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT,
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞ A Warehouse to Rent.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825.—td.

DOCTOR W. H. DENNY

MAY be consulted in any branch of his profession, at his residence, in FIFTH STREET, three doors above the store of Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1825.

THE Managers of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTRING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a *Dividend of five per cent* for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran, *of Richard,* Agent.

[J. 29.]—3t.

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, } *N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, } *Albany.*
S. Thompson & Co. } *Buffalo.*
Jos. L. Barton, } *Black Rock.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co. } *Portland Harbor.*
John Dexter, *Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—2m.]

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Storekeeper.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next,* for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Christopher Bowen,
Farmer, Findlay township.

July 29—3t.cjr.

A SECOND-HAND GIG, FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer. *Apply to*

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf.

MILITARY.

VOLUNTEERS can be supplied with CAPS and TRIMMINGS, Cap and Belt PLATES, BUTTONS, &c. *Apply to*

J. S. Heald,
Silversmith, 2d Street.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.

4 or 5 Good Workmen

ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works, and money paid during *the fire* as may be required, and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.

Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.

John Guthrie, Jr *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD,

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a sullen countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child, and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass, forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.

John Hughes, Jr.

July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr. H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leeky's' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school-room.

J. M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6t.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of IMPROVED LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825.—6t.

Information Wanted,

OF BENEDICT SNYDER, who came to the western country about 12 or 14 years ago, with his father, Jacob Snyder. If he calls on the subscriber, he will hear of something to his benefit.

George Westenberger,
Near Philadelphia.

July 29, 1825.—3t.*

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Maxhame*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

Poetry.

THE RETROSPECT.

Ah, years—that pass'd in sorrow by,
And hopes—that blossom'd to be blighted,
And angel forms that charmed the eye,
And angel songs that once delighted!
Where are ye now?—though fancy's flight
To you my soul doth sometimes bear,
Departed time's eternal night,
Re-echoes back the question, "WHERE!"

Oh! how has time, relentless time,
Plunder'd our years and hopes away—
Nor spar'd at morning's golden prime,
Nor spar'd at high meridian day,
Ah, as in autumn's dying hour,
Each breeze a funeral dirge hath been;
Fallen the youngest sweetest flower,
Wither'd the bough most fair and green!

Vanish'd is hope's once sweet control,
And pleasure, that like morning dew,
Came in its freshness on the soul,
Has lost its early richness too;—
Nature in simple beauty drest,
Still dances round the restless year,
And gazing on her yellow vest,
I sometimes think my change is near.

Not that my hair with age is gray,
Not that my heart has yet grown cold.
But, that remember'd friendships say,
Death loves not best th' infirm and old!
As many a bosom knows and feels,
Left in the flower of life alone—
And many an epitaph reveals
On the white monumental stone.

Well, let it strke! he shall not find
A weak reluctant spirit here—
Why should I long to stay behind,
Till age comes cold and sad and drear—
Lingering, while others are at rest
Among the ruins time has made,
Till chill and damp above my breast,
Life's latest evening throws its shade.

Miscellany.

A Canadian Favorite and Pluralist.—The following very pleasant story is from the "Colonial Advocate," a spirited paper commenced in Upper Canada last summer.

A gentleman crossed to York from Oswego; on arriving at the little capital, he inquired for the custom house, as he had some goods aboard to enter at that office; he was shown the place hard by the quay. The collector proved to be a very mild, good natured gentleman, as it might be; quite a man of business too, very conversant with figures; in short, a man well known on Change, as the saying is; he was—Mr. William Allen. On opening his trunk, Mr. Z. found some of his letters were to be left at the post office of York; he inquired where it was situated, and in the Post-Master recognised—Mr. William Allen. He had some bills which he wished to discount, had them properly endorsed, posted off to the Bank of Upper Canada, was shown the President of that institution, and that President was the indefatigable—Mr. William Allen. A day or two after, he was accompanying a friend, who had come to town to pay some money for a store and tavern license; on arriving at the office of the Inspector of licenses, he was amazed to find that functionary also in the person of—Mr. William Allen. A review of the militia took place while he stayed; he had the curiosity to go and see it, and recognised in the Colonel, his (now) old acquaintance—Mr. William Allen! A row took place in the hotel where he lodged; his evidence was wanted, and the acting Magistrate was—Mr. William Allen! Taking up a newspaper to amuse himself, he read the names of the society for strangers in distress; the Treasurer was—Mr. William Allen! Walking with a friend to see the hospital, he was told the names of the trustees; one of them was—Mr. William Allen! He happened to overhear a debate about a property which had been forfeited, by a man who ran away in the time of war; the names of the Commissioners was mentioned in the course of the argument, and one of them was—Mr. William Allen! Another day he met a friend from Niagara in doleful mood; inquired the cause, and was informed that the commissioners for war losses had cut off his claim: who are the Commissioners? asked he of Oswego; the reply was A. B. C. D. and—Mr. William Allen! He sold some of his goods to a merchant, who gave him an order on the treasurer of the district; the Treasurer was—Mr. William Allen! He had occasion to inquire for a black chip hat, and was directed for a good one to apply at the store of—Mr. William Allen!—He could hold no longer; but amazed, astonished, and confounded, exclaimed, How I do pity this poor man, this William Allen! if he does the duty of so many different situations, his life must surely be a burden to himself, and if he does not, how do I pity a country, the laws of which allow one man to hold such a number of important trusts, at one and the same time! Poh! says my uncle Sim, who lives near President Allen, on the same street, you are a stranger, you ought to be silent; you see but a small specimen of the blessings of our provincial government. The Colonel is an Aberdeensman. An Aberdeensman, quoth I? Yes, says he, a Scotsman, you know. Ah! I have you now; a favorite of the government. Exactly so, was the reply; a townsman of the honorable and reverend owner of the palace there, (pointing)—a real man for business, and worth a plum! in short, he is—he is Mr. William Allen!!!

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

Stepping up.—A few weeks since, two Irishmen called on a clergyman in this town, with a request that he would marry one of them in the evening. He appointed the hour, and requested them to be punctual. When the wedding party came, more than an hour after the time appointed, the friend of the bridegroom took the clergyman aside, and said the delay was caused by the misconduct of the bridegroom, who had got intoxicated in the afternoon, and was not in a fit state to come. "He did'nt think it was treating the young woman well, and they should not have had any wedding at all, only that a friend had *stepped up*, and helped them out of the difficulty." The clergyman asked if all was settled now, and was answered—"O, yes, it is all right now."—But on looking at the certificate of publishment, he found that the name of the bridegroom had been erased and another very clumsily inserted, and that the friend who had so kindly *stepped up*, had indeed come to be married in his room. He then asked the *new* bridegroom if he had ever been published—he answered, "O, no, Sir." The clergyman explained to him that he could not marry him until he had been published according to law, "O, Sir," said he, "I am going to sea to morrow."

Bad effects of long Credit.—Last week a gentleman withdrew his subscription to this paper because a wealthy neighbor of his so regularly borrowed his paper that he could not file it, nor "get any good of it"—that neighbor having stopped taking the paper a year since, because we sued him for *thirty odd* dollars he owed us on his subscription! *Chamb. Repos.*

THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington to the Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. It is situated between two islands; between Dronthieh, (being the most northern port of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion, some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Dronthieh, nearly all the way between the sands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind N. West. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter deck, all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the main top sail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water.—This alarmed me extremely for a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced, are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue color to white—foaming, tumbling, rushing to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out: the noise, too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight, I ever experienced.

We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterraneous passage, that leads, the Lord knows where. From its magnitude I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.

I have thus, sir, given you a lame, but a true account. If hereafter I can occupy a leisure hour in detailing scenes and circumstances within my own knowledge, in the course of twenty-two years voyaging, I shall be happy, and will be amply repaid by the consciousness that I have contributed to add one moment's pleasure to a gentleman I so highly respect and esteem.

Mich Herald

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

THE course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of earning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.

MR. SCOTT

Informs the citizens, that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday, the 8th inst. and that on every Monday following, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a class will be examined on one or other of the above branches, for the satisfaction of parents and guardians, on which days, and on no other, they will have an opportunity of examining the course of books, and the new plan on which the studies of the children are conducted. *Terms* $2 *per quarter.*

August 5, 1825.

Theological Seminary.

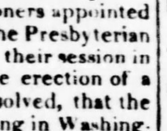
AT a meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at their session in May last, on the subject of the erection of a Theological Seminary; it was resolved, that the Board shall hold their next meeting in Washington, Pa. on Wednesday, the 25d day of November next. As this will probably be the last meeting which will be held by the Board before the meeting of the next General Assembly; which will take place in May next, at which it is contemplated by the Assembly to make the location, the subscribers have thought proper to take the earliest opportunity to apprise all persons who may feel themselves immediately affected in their interests by the location of said Seminary, that proposals must be forwarded to the commissioners, or any one of them, before the next meeting, when they will select from the number of proposals that may be made such as in their opinion may be entitled to the special attention of the Assembly. Proposals that may be made, should be as special as possible; and the Commissioners would suggest, that in the subscriptions that may be taken up, there should be two separate columns, one containing the sums that may be promised absolutely and unconditionally, and the other, such sums as may be subscribed on condition of the Seminary being located at the proposed site. Subscriptions may be also taken which shall go to constitute a fund for the endowment of a professorship or professorships; the interest only to be paid annually, till it may be convenient for subscribers to pay the principal. Subscriptions for this latter object, may also be conditional or unconditional with regard to the site.

O JENNINGS,
A. WILEY,
J. THOMPSON, } *Commissioners.*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing between the U. S Arsenal and East Liberty, about ten days since, a large,

PALE RED COW



She appears to be 9 or 10 years old; her horns, which are short, have been pierced for the hollow horn; has no other marks perceivable. It is supposed she has been astray for two or three months, as for that length of time she has been frequently seen with the cattle of the subscriber. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sarah Giffin.

Aug. 5, 1825—3*

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Quarto Edition* of this work will in future be published by N. BANGS and J. EMORY, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to whom all orders for it may be addressed, at No. 13 Crosby-street, where the Methodist Bookstore, Printing Office, and Bindery are now established.—They have now in Press, the 33d No. including *Jeremiah*—and information recently received from England, authorizes an expectation that the work will be completed in the course of a year. There will probably be about six Nos. more, making 38 in all.

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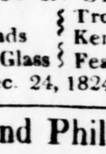
N. BANGS AND J. EMORY.
Agents of the Methodist Book Concern.
ABRAHAM PAUL.
New-York, July 7, 1825. [August 5.—4t.]

FOR SALE OR RENT.



I WILL SELL, or grant a perpetual Lease of the property on which I reside. It will be disposed of entire, or in small lots to suit applicants. Terms advantageous.

Walter Forward.

August 5.—5t.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 15—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man. Tobacco, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, $10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50

$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

FOR SALE.

20 Hhds. N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
30 bbls. MOLASSES
30 Hhds. LEAF TOBACCO,
150 Kegs Manufactured do.
500 do. Juniata NAILS,
2000 Barrels SALT,
6 Hhds. WHITING,
20 Bbls. LAMPBLACK,
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
30 Boxes TIN PLATES,
SHOT, assorted Nos.
Writing, Printing and Wrapping
PAPER,
&c. &c. &c.

Allen & Grant.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

☞ A Warehouse to Rent.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,260 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,
Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

DOCTOR W. H. DENNY

MAY be consulted in any branch of his profession, at his residence, in FIFTH STREET, three doors above the store of Harris & Stockton.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1825.

THE Managers of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTRING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a *Dividend of five per cent* for the last six months

Geo. Cochran, *of Richard,* Agent.

[J. 29]—3t.

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, } *N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, } *Albany.*
Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, } *Buffalo.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, } *Black Rock.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co. *Portland Harbor.*
John Dexter, *Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—2m.]

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said court have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged

HEZEKIAH JOHNSON,
Military Storekeeper.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825.—3t*

Notice to Creditors.

MY CREDITORS are hereby notified that I have applied to the court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, for hearing me and my creditors, at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think fit, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Christopher Bowen,
Farmer, Findlay township.

July 29—3t.ejr.

A SECOND-HAND GIG,
FOR SALE, CHEAP,

OR will be exchanged for a strong DEARBORN WAGON, suitable for a farmer.
Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Pittsburgh, July 22.—tf.

MILITARY.

VOLUNTEERS can be supplied with CAPS and TRIMMINGS, Cap and Belt PLATES, BUTTONS, &c. *Apply to*

J. S. Heald,
Silversmith, 2d Street.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t.

Notice to Green Glass Blowers.

4 or 5 Good Workmen

ARE wanted immediately, to engage for works near the city of Philadelphia, where better prices than are now given west of the mountains, will be insured in cash. Advances will also be made to facilitate travelling to said works; and money paid during *the fire* as may be required, and at the end thereof their accounts settled up and paid off *in cash*. Sober and industrious men only will be employed.

Inquire of the subscriber, now in Pittsburgh, who is legally empowered to contract and article for the owners of said works, and may be consulted at the house of J. V. Guthrie, in the Diamond.

John Guthrie, Jr. *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1825—3t

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th May last, a negro boy named SPENCER, of yellow complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, 23 years of age, slender make, speaks low when interrogated and has a sullen countenance. He may be easily detected by examining his right hand which was burnt when a child, and the finger much contracted. He may produce a free pass, forged in the clerk or deputy clerk's name, of Hardin county, as he absconded about two years since from that county and was said to have had one. The above reward will be given if taken in the state of Ohio, Illinois, &c fifty dollars if taken in Indiana, or twenty five if taken in this state, in the currency of the state, with all reasonable charges, when delivered to the subscriber living near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.

John Hughes, Jr.

July 29, 1825.—3t. mp

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the school-room lately occupied by Mr H. Sutherland, two doors from the corner of Wood-St., on Virgin Alley, above Messrs Leckys' shop. He intends opening an

ENGLISH ACADEMY,

where the various branches of the numeral and classical sciences will be taught with assiduity and expedition; viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, elementary and practical, English Grammar, History, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Navigation, and the use of the Globes. He therefore hopes, from an experience of nine years' teaching, in most of the principal towns in the East, to receive a general share of patronage. The most strict attention will be paid to his pupils. Respectable credentials can be produced, and reference had to some of the most literary characters in the union. Gentlemen wishing to patronize him are requested to call at his school room.

J. M'Nevin.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1825—6t.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE following REAL ESTATE will be sold at private sale. The terms will be made accommodating to suit purchasers.

300 ACRES of
IMPROVED
LAND,

Situate on the east side of the Allegheny river, in Westmoreland county, one mile above Logan's Ferry. The Land is of the best quality. It extends along the river three hundred rods. There are seventy acres cleared. This tract, from its proximity to the Pittsburgh market and the fertility of the soil, would be a valuable acquisition to the practical farmer. The title is undisputed. *Alexander Logan*, Esquire, of Logan's Ferry will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO,

Five contiguous Tracts of Patented Land, each containing about 300 Acres situate in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the waters of Long Run, about three miles from the Kiskiminetas river. All these tracts are settled. The land is of a middling quality and well watered. The neighboring Salt-Works furnish an excellent and ready market for every agricultural product. *Samuel Couch*, who lives on one of the tracts, will point out the lines.

For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber in Greensburgh, agent for the proprietors.

John Y. Barclay.

July 29, 1825.—6t.

Information Wanted,

OF BENEDICT SNYDER, who came to the western country about 12 or 14 years ago, with his father, Jacob Snyder. If he calls on the subscriber, he will hear of something to his benefit.

George Westenberger,
July 29, 1825.—3t.* *Near Philadelphia.*

A HOUSE TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, and a good STABLE, to let. Apply to

Henry Holdship.

July 29, 1825.—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H.* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Maxshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder.
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.